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IDENTIFIERS	*Nevada

ABSTRACT

This report provides selected statistics concerning Nevada's 17 school districts and is designed to be reviewed by citizens interested in the condition of their schools. The educational data contained in this report are for the school year ending June 1989. Financial, student (i.e., enrollment trends), achievement (i.e., trends on the Nevada High School Proficiency Examination and Stanford Achievement Tests), teacher (i.e., trends in average teacher salaries), and classroom data for the 1987 through 1989 school years are provided. The following school systems are featured: Carson City, Churchill County, Clark County, Douglas County, Elko County, Esmeralda County, Eureka County, Humboldt County, Lander County, Lincoln County, Lyon County, Mineral County, Nye County, Pershing County, Storey County, Washoe County, and White Pine County. The main data sources include the: "Nevada Statistical Abstract 1988" (1988), "Research Bulletin: Enrollment and Licensed Personnel Information (1988 and 1989), and seven offices of the Nevada State Department of Education. Data highlight some of the following trends: school enrollment continues to grow at a rapid rate (the average statewide enrollment has increased 3% in 3 consecutive years); funding for education increased by 22% in 3 years to a 1989 level of $722,591,788; the graduation rate stands at 72%; the 1989 dropout rate for Nevada high school students stands at 9.5%; Nevada's classrooms continue to be crowded (the number of students per classroom teacher in the elementary schools has increased in each of the last 4 years and now stands at 26.6 to 1; and Nevada's 3-year 4% increase in teacher salaries has placed it 21st among the states, a slight decline from the 1987 ranking of 19th. Fifty-six graphs and 21 data tables are included. (RLC)

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Nevada Education in 1989/90

A Status Report

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Superintendent's Message

Nevada's growth has increased the challenge to Nevada educators to continue and expand an educational program aimed at providing the highest quality instructional services and opportunities to our state's children. This growth has required increased commitment and dedication by Nevada's educational community.

This fourth annual "Status Report" is designed to give you an update on our continuing efforts to provide the best in educational services to Nevada's youth.

Data contained in this report highlight some of the following trends:

- *Our school enrollment continues to grow at a rapid rate. We have had three straight years of an average statewide increase in enrollment of three percent each year.*
- *Funding for education increased 22 percent in three years to a 1989 level of $722,591,788.*
- *The graduation rate stands at 72 percent, placing Nevada 31st among the states. Nevada is among a number of states that are addressing the dropout problem as a top priority.*
- *The 1989 dropout rate for Nevada high school students stands at 9.5 percent. A new method was installed, statewide, for counting dropouts within each school year. This method will yield a number of useful comparative statistics on the dropout problem.*
- *Nevada's classrooms continue to be crowded. The number of students per classroom teacher in the elementary schools has increased in each of the last four years and now stands at 26.6 to 1.*
- *Nevada's three-year four percent increase in teacher salaries has placed it 21st among the states, a slight decline from the 1987 ranking of 19th.*

These trends and others that are presented in this report are provided to give Nevada citizens a clear and concise picture of our current educational status.

We hope to reinforce the idea that intensive and long-range efforts are being made to upgrade Nevada's educational program for each and every student.

EUGENE T. PASLOV
State Superintendent of Public Instruction

Introduction

This report uses selected statistics to take a "snap-shot" of Nevada's 17 school districts. It is designed to be reviewed by citizens who are interested in the condition of their schools.

Each district is discussed separately, highlighting certain factors for each county school system. The superintendent of each school district introduces the school district with a brief description of the characteristics of the county that provide some context in which the district's educational program is delivered.

The Nevada Department of Education has attempted to reduce the volume of statistics and discuss them in a manner that the reader will not find burdensome. Researchers and others who require more detailed data should contact the Department's Planning, Research and Evaluation Branch.

The individual district sections are preceded by a general section on Nevada, which briefly describes the educational data for the entire State and compares certain data with national information. A brief overview of the State Department of Education is included for the first time.

Readers should first look at the sections that describe this report's sources of information and definition of terms.

The Department of Education encourages readers to use this information to help shape a public policy that has one goal—to offer children in Nevada the best education possible.

Definitions

TERMS

Capital Project Outlay—Funds commonly used by the school districts to record specific income and expenditures for construction and improvements on real property.

Credit—A unit of credit for high school graduation based on a minimum of 120 hours of instruction per year.

Debt Service—Payments for principal and interest on outstanding debt issued by the district.

Elementary—Generally refers to kindergarten through sixth grade. Some elementary schools, however, include the seventh and eighth grades.

General Fund—The primary accounting fund for governmental agencies. All revenue and expenditures which do not require special treatment are accounted for in this fund. The other accounts which are used as necessary are Special Revenues, Debt Service, Capital Projects, Enterprise, Trust and Agency and Internal Service Funds.

Sources of Information

THE EDUCATIONAL DATA CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT ARE FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR ENDING JUNE 1989, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. School years are referred to by the year in which they end, that is, 1988/89 is called 1989. Percents and other decimal figures, because they are often based on a small number, are usually rounded up or down to the nearest tenth or the nearest whole number.

The following is a list of this report's main data sources: NEVADA STATISTICAL ABSTRACT 1988, prepared by the State of Nevada, Office of Community Services, September 1988. RESEARCH BULLETIN: ENROLLMENT AND LICENSED PERSONNEL INFORMATION, 1988 and 1989, Nevada Department of Education. Other data were provided by these offices of the NEVADA STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION: Basic Education, Child Nutrition, Fiscal Services, Auditing, Planning, Research and Evaluation, Special Education and Occupational Education.

Mainstreamed Enrollments—Special education students who spend less than 21 percent of their school day in special education classes. Also included are students who spend from 21 to 60 percent of their school day in special education classes (for certain reporting purposes these students may be categorized as Resource Room enrollments).

Secondary—Generally refers to students in seventh grade and higher. Students in grades seven and eight are referred to as junior high school or middle school students and students in grades nine through 12 are referred to as high school students. Please see definition for "Elementary" for exceptions.

Self-Contained Enrollments—Special education students who spend more than 60 percent of their school day in special education classes.

Senior Class—The number of grade 12 students enrolled on the last day of the first month of a school year.

Special Education—Specialized instruction provided to students of all grades who meet standard federal definitions, according to the assessment of a licensed school psychologist. Students classified as Gifted and Talented are not included in the special education counts. See also "Mainstreamed" and "Self-Contained."

Special Revenue Funds—Funds that are established to handle funding for programs that must be separated from other funding. Most federal programs require this type of treatment.

Weighted Enrollment—The total number of students in grades one through 12 and 60 percent of the total number of kindergartners.

SCHOOL CONDITION INDICATORS

ACT (American College Testing Program)—An elective college entrance exam. It measures achievement in mathematics, English, natural science and social science. Many colleges and universities have established a minimum ACT score that candidates must achieve in order to be considered for admission.

Average Class Size—An estimate of the average number of secondary students instructed by each secondary teacher during a regular class period. The measure is derived by dividing the total number of students enrolled in all classes for each of the major academic subject areas by the total number of class periods offered in those subject areas.

Average Daily Attendance Rate—An estimate of the percent of enrolled students who are in attendance in school on any given school day. The end of the school year Average Daily Number of Students in Attendance is divided by the end of the first month total student enrollment. This quotient is multiplied by 100.

Dropout Rate—The number of students who dropout during the school year divided into the end of the first month student enrollment. A count of dropouts is made at the end of the school year for each grade, nine through 12, and a one-year dropout rate is computed for each grade, separately.

Elementary Student/Teacher Ratio—The number of elementary students enrolled on the last day at the end of the first school month divided by the number of licensed elementary classroom teachers. Only elementary teachers coded kindergarten through grade six are included in the count.

Free/Reduced-Price Lunch Program—A federal program that provides lunches for free, or at a reduced price, for students whose family meets the program's established economic guidelines.

General Educational Development Test (GED)—A test that, upon successful completion, qualifies individuals 17 years of age or older for a High School Equivalency Certificate. Nevada has 20 GED Test Centers which are administered by local school districts and community colleges. The school districts, through their regular high school programs, offer a core curriculum of programs in basic skills which provide students with the skills to successfully complete the GED exam. The numbers reported provide an estimate of the number of individuals in the districts' surrounding areas who successfully participated in the GED testing program.

Graduation Rate—The number of students who graduate in a given year is divided by the number of ninth grade students enrolled three years previous to that year. This quotient is multiplied by 100. The number of graduates reported to the State Department of Education by the school districts in August are used to establish this rate. This measure serves as a rough indicator of the rate at which incoming freshmen go on to graduate. It can be artificially inflated or deflated by an increase or decrease in in- or out-migration during the measurement period. **The Graduation Rate is not a dropout rate! Please refer to the definition of Dropout Rate. The graduation rate is an indication of mobility—either growth or decline.**

Nevada High School Proficiency Examinations—Three separate examinations in reading, writing and mathematics that are given to ninth and 11th grade students. Passage of each of the three examinations is a requirement for high school graduation in Nevada. This examination is part of the Nevada statewide assessment program.

SAT (Scholastic Aptitude Test)—An elective college entrance exam which measures verbal and mathematical aptitude. Many colleges and universities have set minimum SAT test scores that candidates must achieve in order to be considered for admission.

Stanford Achievement Test—A test of reading, language and mathematics that is required of all third and sixth grade students in Nevada. This examination is part of the statewide assessment program.

Nevada

FINANCIAL

Nevada received a total of $700,518,897 in General Fund, Debt Service, and Special Revenues in 1989—39.5 percent from state sources, 57.2 percent from local and 3.2 percent from federal.

The cost of operating Nevada's schools was $671,066,480, including $46,298,529 in Debt Service—an average of $3,936 per student, based on a weighted enrollment of 170,487.4. In addition, Capital Projects cost $78,663,480. Expenditures for School Nutrition were $22,396,086 and revenues for the program were $22,432,891. (See Fiscal Tables on Report's back pages.)

STUDENTS

See Figure 1. Nevada's enrollment increased by five percent from 168,353 students in 1988 to 176,474 students in 1989. The 1989 elementary enrollment showed a one-year increase of eight percent to 101,516 students. There were 74,045 secondary students and ungraded enrollments numbered 913.

Among the students, 76.5 percent were white, 9.5 percent were black, 8.6 percent were Hispanic, 3.4 percent were Asian and two percent were American Indian. Hispanic enrollments increased by 28 percent from 1987 to 1989.

Over 37 percent of the 47,119 high school students were enrolled in occupational education courses in the 11 school districts which participated in a federally funded occupational program.

Special education students numbered 15,261, up from 14,307 in 1988. They accounted for nine percent of the total student enrollment in 1989. Of these, 82 percent were mainstreamed and the remaining 18 percent were in self-contained classrooms/programs.

Private school enrollments decreased from 8,853 in 1988 to 8,278 in 1989. The percentage of private school enrollments to public school enrollments has decreased each of the last three years and was 4.7 percent in 1989.

Figure 1

STUDENT ENROLLMENT

1987-1989

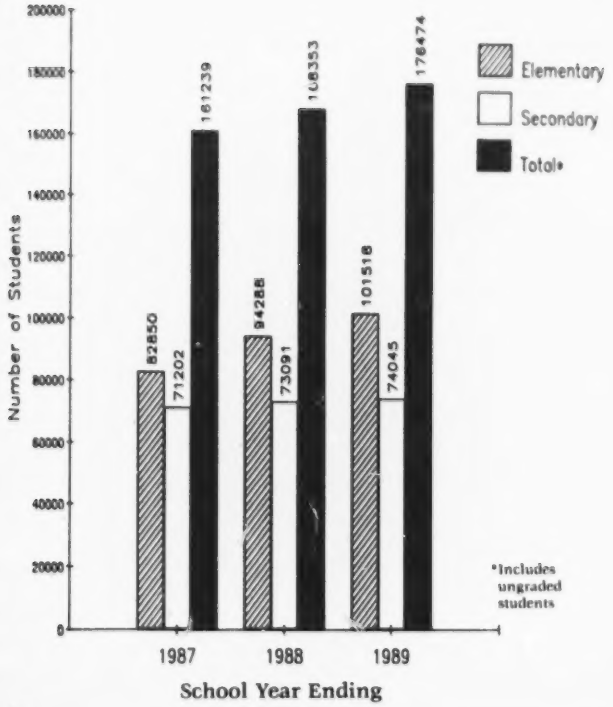
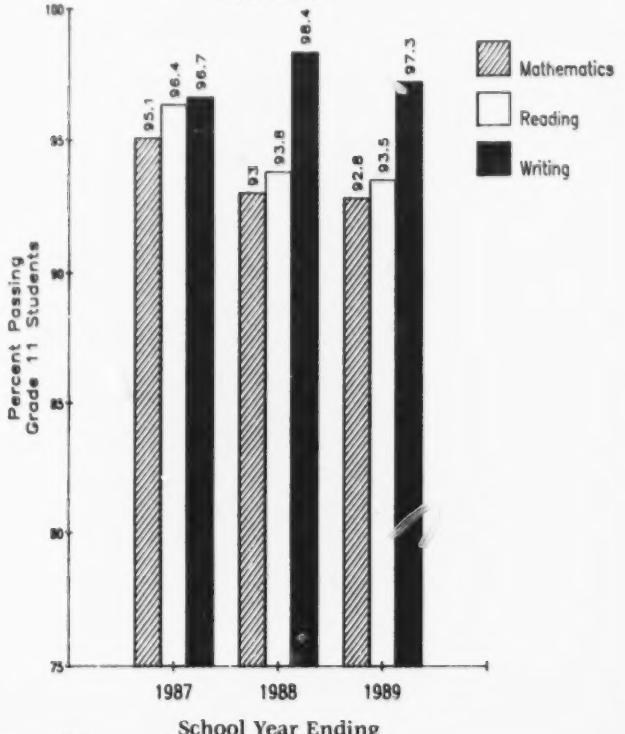


Figure 2

NEVADA HIGH SCHOOL PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION

1987-1989



Over 10.8 million school lunches were served in 1989. Some 34 percent of these were served at free or reduced prices. An average of 28,615 students participated in the federal lunch program each month.

STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT

Graduation Rate: 71.9 percent.

High School Dropout Rate:

	9th-12th Total	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
Dropouts	4,780	627	1,077	1,459	1,617
Percent	9.5%	4.9%	8.5%	11.7%	13.1%

Currently, national comparisons of the dropout rate are difficult to make because other states are just beginning to use an annual dropout count method. The best available data on dropouts suggest that a 9.5 percent annual dropout rate is high and the loss of 4,780 high school students in one year is too great.

There were 9,464 regular graduates from Nevada high schools in 1989. Adult diplomas were granted to 340 students and 11 received certificates of attendance. Some 2,101 students qualified for a GED certificate in 1989.

Nevada High School Proficiency Examination: See Figure 2. Among the 10,422 freshmen who took the exams in 1989, 85.6 percent passed in math, 85.9 percent in reading and 95.6 percent in writing. Of the 9,967 junior examinees, 92.8 percent passed in math, 93.5 percent in reading and 97.3 percent in writing.

Stanford Achievement Test: See Table 1. The scores of Nevada's third and sixth grade students remained above national norms on the examination. Among Nevada's third graders, 88.3 percent passed in math, 87.7 percent in reading and 92.4 percent in language. Of the grade six students, 86.3 percent passed in math, 83.9 percent in reading and 82.9 percent in language. The 1989 exams were taken by some 13,225 third graders and 11,535 sixth graders.

College Entrance Examinations:
ACT: Average COMPOSITE SCORE: 19, same as 1988. Nevada students' ACT scores have remained slightly above the national average each year since 1986. In 1989, 4,033 seniors took the exam, 34 percent of the senior class. See Figure 3.

SAT: Average MATH: 487, up one point from 1988; Average VERBAL: 439, down one point from 1988. The average scores on the SAT for Nevada students remained higher than the average scores for the nation. In 1989, 2,436 seniors took the exam, 20 percent of the senior class. See Figures 4 and 5.

TEACHERS

The number of Nevada classroom teachers showed a one-year four percent increase to 8,699 in 1989. There were 4,331 elementary teachers, 3,139 secondary, 1,025 special education and 204 occupational.

Among the teachers, 90 percent were white, six percent were black, two percent were Hispanic and Asians and American Indians were each one percent.

Some 24 percent of the elementary teachers and 38 percent of the secondary teachers held an advanced academic degree in 1989.

See Figure 6. Nevada's classroom teachers received an increase in average salary of 4.5 percent from $27,599 in 1988 to $28,836 in 1989.

Table 1

NEVADA STANFORD ACHIEVEMENT TEST

School Years 1987–1989

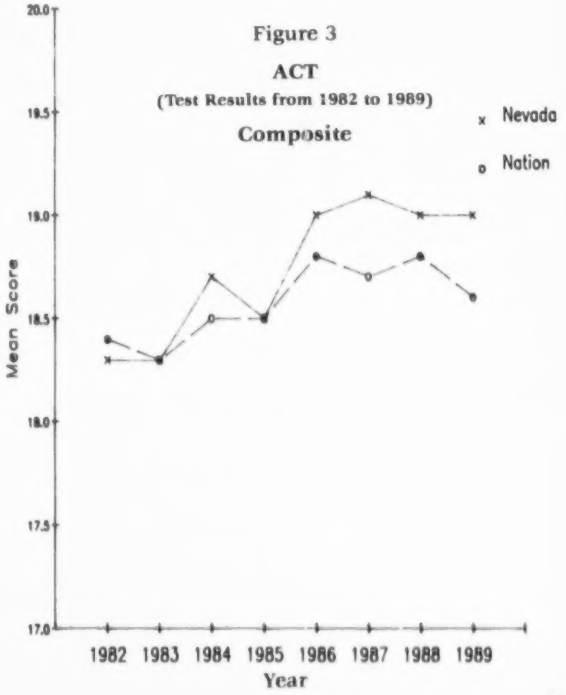
			PERCENTAGE SCORING		
			In Lower Group	In Middle Group	In Upper Group
GRADE 3	Math	1987	10.4	52.9	36.7
		1988	7.9	54.7	37.4
		1989	11.7	56.0	32.3
	Reading	1987	10.5	60.6	28.9
		1988	9.6	59.6	30.8
		1989	12.2	61.4	26.4
	Language	1987	7.5	62.5	30.0
		1988	5.0	65.4	29.6
		1989	7.5	65.1	27.4
GRADE 6	Math	1987	10.3	49.9	39.8
		1988	12.7	51.1	36.2
		1989	13.7	51.7	34.6
	Reading	1987	10.0	59.1	30.9
		1988	15.7	58.6	25.7
		1989	16.1	57.6	26.3
	Language	1987	11.5	55.9	32.6
		1988	16.0	56.8	27.2
		1989	17.1	58.1	24.8

Figure 3

ACT

(Test Results from 1982 to 1989)

Composite



CLASSROOM

There were 310 public schools in operation in 1989—55 high schools, 41 junior high or middle schools, 208 elementary schools and six special schools.

On any given school day, an average of 92 percent of the students attended school.

The average class sizes for the core academic curriculum were:

	HIGH SCHOOL AVERAGE CLASS SIZE		
	1987	1988	1989
English	22.3	23.2	22.9
Mathematics	22.8	23.0	23.1
Science	24.0	23.9	24.1
Social Studies	26.3	26.5	25.9
OVERALL	23.7	24.0	23.9

	JUNIOR HIGH AVERAGE CLASS SIZE		
	1987	1988	1989
English	23.0	23.1	22.6
Mathematics	22.8	23.1	23.0
Science	23.7	23.7	23.4
Social Studies	25.2	25.7	25.4
OVERALL	23.6	23.8	23.4

The Nevada elementary student/teacher ratio in 1989 was 26.6. (See Definition of Terms Section.)

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The Nevada Department of Education is the administrative arm of the Nevada State Board of Education. The State Board of Education establishes policy governing the administration of all functions relating to the supervision, management and control of public schools, not designated to other entities by law. The Nevada Department of Education is responsible for carrying out the provisions of state statutes, implementing Board policies, and administering state and federal educational programs. The Department's chief executive officer is the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who is appointed by the Board of Education and serves under a three-year renewable term arrangement. The duties of the Department's chief executive officer include recommending and implementing Board policy, supervising certain aspects of K-12 education in Nevada, developing proposed legislation, and directing departmental activities.

The nine branches within the Nevada Department of Education, under the direction of two division deputy superintendents, provide consultation, technical services, and leadership to the 17 county school districts for improvement of instruction and administration of public education.

- —The Basic Education Branch provides consultation, technical assistance and training to education personnel in the state and administers certain grants-in-aid.
- —The Child Nutrition Branch administers a variety of federally funded breakfast, lunch and nutrition education programs for Nevada schools.
- —The Fiscal Services Branch administers the Department's budget and also manages the Distributive School Account.
- —The Audit Branch performs audits of state and federal mandated programs.

Figure 4

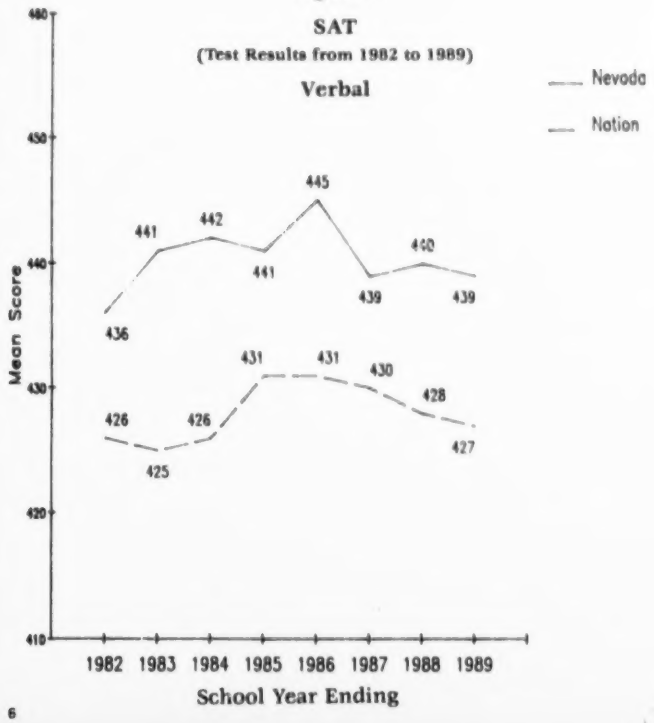
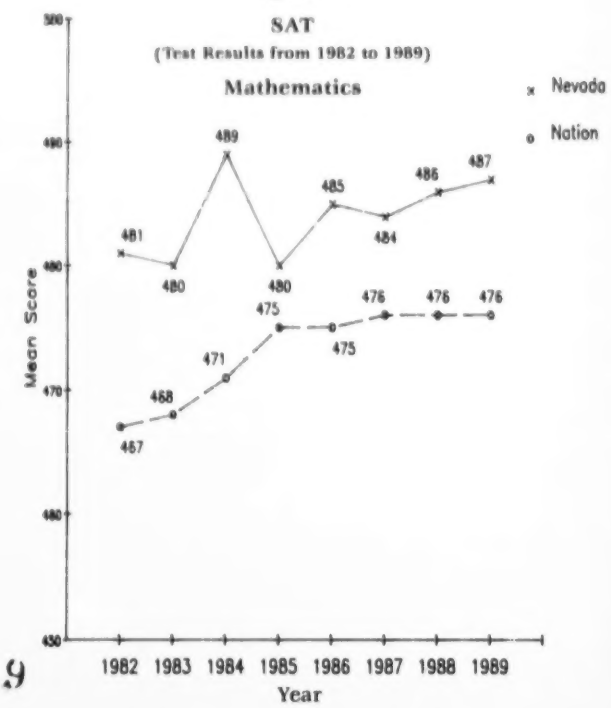


Figure 5

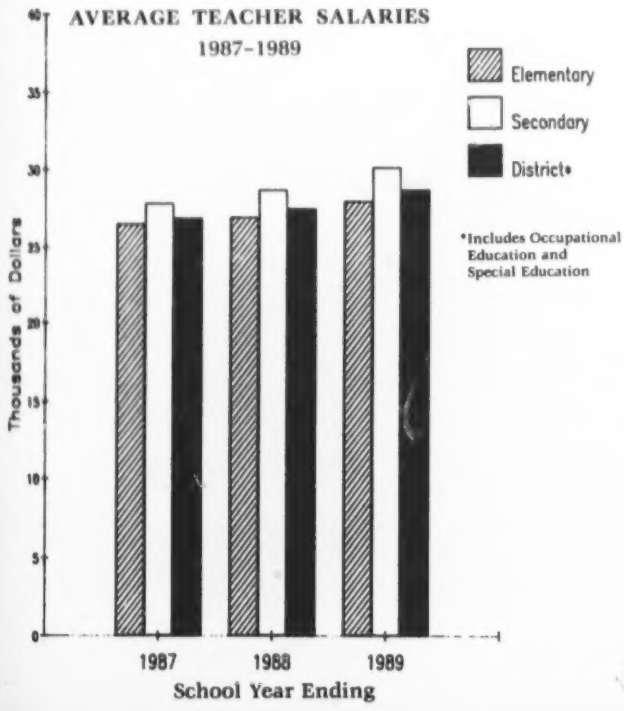


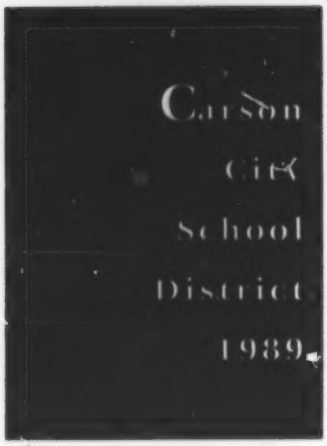
–The Occupational and Continuing Education branch provides technical assistance, training and administers programs that accomplish the objectives in the Nevada State Plan for Occupational Education.
–The Planning, Research and Evaluation Branch administers the Nevada High School Proficiency Examination Program, the Nevada Competency Testing Program for Educational Personnel, the Occupational Research Unit and conducts various research projects.
–The Special Education Branch provides technical assistance, training and manages both federal and state mandated programs for special education.
–The Teacher Licensure Branch manages the licensing of all kindergarten through grade 12 education personnel in the state within the policy directives of the Professional Standards Commission. The Professional Standards Commission is a separate independent gubernatorial approved nine member board which receives administrative support through the Department of Education.

In the 1989–90 school year, the Nevada Department of Education will be responsible for a total combined budget of $375.2 million of which $325.7 million in state money is allocated for the support of the school districts' budgets. An additional $40 million in federal aid is distributed to the Districts. The Department's administrative expenses are met with the remaining $9.5 million.

The total combined budget for the 1990–91 School Year has been established at $399.7 million, of which $345.5 million is state funding allocated for local schools. Federal aid is anticipated to be $44.3 million. The Department of Education's administrative expenses are $9.9 million.

Figure 6





A message from Robert J. Scott, Superintendent, Carson City School District

Growth and diversification are combining as key factors in Carson City. While the city grows at almost four percent per year, school growth has maintained about the same growth rate. In 1989-90 the Carson City Schools experienced a jump in growth to almost six percent.

A ten-year master plan has been developed to guide the district through the year 2000 when the Carson City population is expected to be 51,490, with a projected student population of 10,104.

The ten-year master plan will provide the school board and the community information on which decisions about the most appropriate school configurations and school calendar plans can be made. These decisions include the proper placement of sixth graders and ninth graders along with the possible conversion of current junior highs to schools which stress a middle school concept. The role of the 45-15 school calendar will also be included in planning.

In Carson City there are now 25 percent more companies in mining and manufacturing than in 1986. To increase student employability skills and to meet the needs of local industry, the school district is developing a comprehensive "2+2" plan with Western Nevada Community College to help students prepare for occupations in electronics, automotive technology, drafting, business and allied health.

FINANCIAL

Carson City received a total of $24,922,717 in General Fund, Debt Service, and Special Revenues in 1989—46.8 percent from state sources, 50.1 percent from local and 3.1 percent from federal.

The cost of operating Carson City's schools was $24,833,561, including $1,884,673 in Debt Service—an average of $4,460 per student, based on a weighted enrollment of 5,568.2. In addition, Capital Projects cost $3,285,358. Expenditures for School Nutrition were $722,295 and revenues for the program were $615,902. (See Fiscal Tables on report's back pages.)

STUDENTS

See Figure 1. The total 1989 enrollment was 5,759. Elementary enrollments increased by ten percent from the prior year to 3,119. Secondary students have decreased in number each of the last five years to 2,595. There were 45 ungraded students.

Of the 1989 students, 87 percent were white, four percent American Indians, one percent Asians and blacks were less than one percent. Hispanic enrollments showed a three-year 43 percent increase and comprised seven percent of the 1989 enrollment.

Of Carson City's 1,766 high school students, 37 percent (648) were enrolled in occupational education courses.

Of the 674 special education enrollments in 1989, 88 percent were mainstreamed and 12 percent were

Figure 1

STUDENT ENROLLMENT
1987-1989

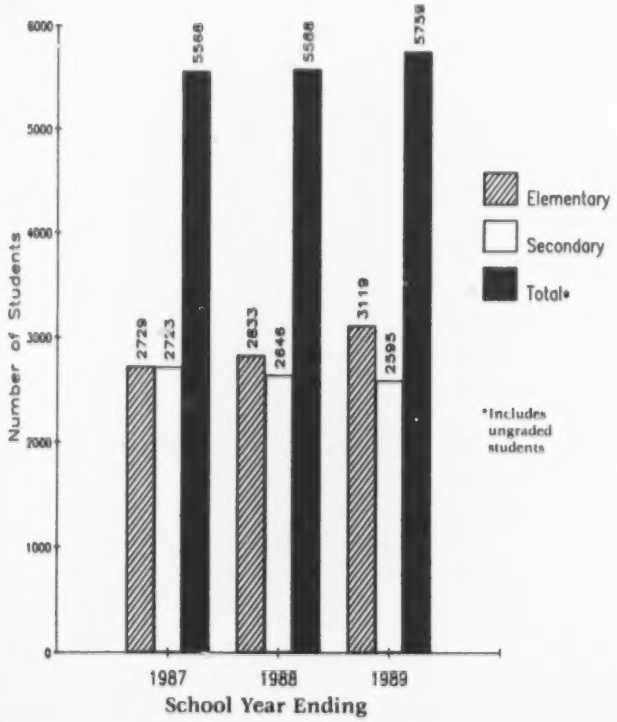
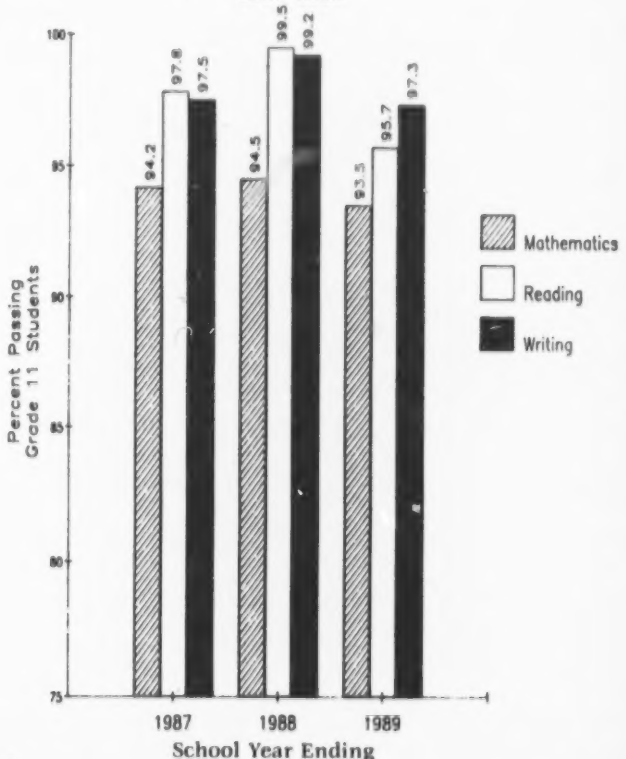


Figure 2

NEVADA HIGH SCHOOL PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION
1987-1989



in self-contained classrooms/ programs.

Some 33 percent of the 300,857 lunches served in Carson City schools were free or reduced in price. On average, 1,012 students qualified for free or reduced price lunches each month.

STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT

Graduation Rate: 74.8 percent.

High School Dropout Rate:

	9th-12th Total	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
Nevada	9.5%	4.9%	8.5%	11.7%	13.1%
Carson City	7.0%	3.4%	8.0%	9.9%	6.0%

There were 369 graduates in 1989. Some 14 students received a certificate of attendance. Adult diplomas were awarded to 26 students and 102 students qualified for a GED certificate.

College Entrance Examinations:
ACT: Average COMPOSITE SCORE: 18.8, down from 19.5 in 1988. A total of 195 students, 45.2 percent of the senior class, took the exam.
SAT: Average MATH: 476, down from 481 in 1988; Average VERBA 430, down from 439 in 1988. There were 117 examinees in 1989.

Nevada High School Proficiency Exams: See Figure 2. Of the ninth graders tested, greater than 90 percent passed all three sections. Among the 11th graders tested, 93.5 percent passed in math, 95.7 percent in reading and 97.3 percent in writing. Some 345 freshmen and 368 juniors were tested.

Stanford Achievement Test: See Table 1. Some 89 percent of the third graders passed in math and over 90 percent passed in reading and language. Of the sixth grade examinees, 83.9 percent passed in math, 88.7 percent in reading, and 86.4 percent in language. A total of 415 third graders and 354 sixth graders were tested.

TEACHERS

Carson City increased its number of classroom teachers to 306 in 1989. The total included 119 elementary teachers, 129 secondary, 42 special education, and 16 occupational. The average teacher salary showed a one-year increase of seven percent to $29,947 in 1989. See Figure 3.

Among the classroom teachers, 98 percent were white with Hispanics, American Indians, Asians and blacks at less than one percent each.

Some 19 percent of the elementary and 37 percent of the secondary teachers had earned a master's degree.

CLASSROOM

Carson City operated one high school, two junior high schools and seven elementary schools in 1989.

On a given school day, 93 percent of Carson's students were in attendance, up slightly from the previous year.

The average class sizes for the core academic curriculum were:

	HIGH SCHOOL AVERAGE CLASS SIZE		
	1987	1988	1989
English	24.1	25.6	23.0
Mathematics	25.1	24.8	28.2
Science	26.3	25.0	24.9
Social Studies	28.9	26.3	23.9
OVERALL	25.8	25.4	24.7

	JUNIOR HIGH AVERAGE CLASS SIZE		
	1987	1988	1989
English	24.0	22.5	24.7
Mathematics	23.9	22.4	27.8
Science	22.8	24.5	24.7
Social Studies	24.0	23.5	23.9
OVERALL	23.7	23.1	25.2

The elementary student/teacher ratio was 28.1, up from 26.5 the prior year.

The graduation requirements remained at (in credits):

English	3	Physical Ed.	2.0
Mathematics	2	Health	.5
Science	1	Electives	6.0
Social Studies	3	Other Electives*	3.5
		TOTAL	21.0

*Credits taken from English, math, science, social studies and advanced occupational.

Figure 3

AVERAGE TEACHER SALARIES
1987–1989

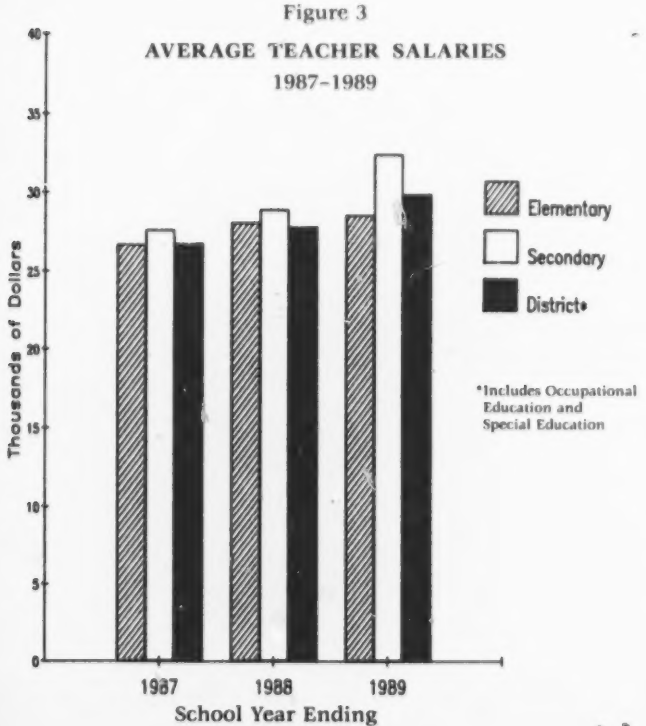
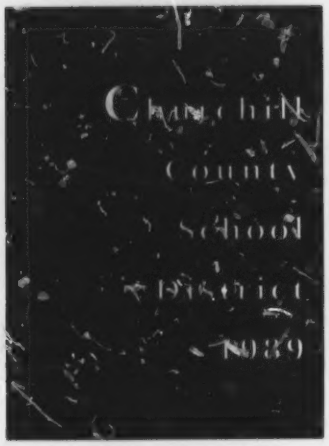


Table 1

NEVADA STANFORD ACHIEVEMENT TEST
School Years 1987–1989

			PERCENTAGE SCORING	
		In Lower Group	In Middle Group	In Upper Group
GRADE 3				
Math	1987	8.5	65.0	26.5
	1988	7.8	59.3	32.9
	1989	13.8	60.0	29.2
Reading	1987	7.4	65.3	27.3
	1988	12.0	54.9	33.1
	1989	9.0	64.2	26.8
Language	1987	6.9	67.0	26.1
	1988	9.1	67.1	23.8
	1989	9.1	68.0	22.9
GRADE 6				
Math	1987	5.6	59.5	34.9
	1988	4.3	59.6	36.1
	1989	16.1	55.9	28.0
Reading	1987	3.8	56.9	39.3
	1988	3.1	57.1	39.8
	1989	11.3	56.2	32.5
Language	1987	4.7	60.7	34.6
	1988	5.2	63.8	31.0
	1989	13.6	62.4	24.0



A message from Elmo DeRicco, Superintendent, Churchill County School District

The town of Fallon (population 6,346) is the county seat for Churchill County (population 18,595) and is located 65 miles east of Reno, Nevada. The economic base for Churchill County is agriculture, mining and gaming, however, the presence of a Naval Air Station in Fallon significantly impacts the local economy and the school district.

The School District provides education services to 3,425 students in six schools, which are all located in Fallon, Nevada. Because of its growth over the past five years, 26.3 percent, the School District is proposing a five-year, $12,000,000 bond issue to build a new elementary school along with remodeling and expanding its present schools to a K-6 program and year around schools.

With its staff of 340 people, the school district continues to provide a high quality of education for its students. The elementary students consistently score above the national average on the Stanford Achievement Tests each year, while the secondary students' scores are consistently above national and state averages on ACT and SAT College Entrance Examinations.

The people of Churchill County have always taken great pride in their educational system through their continual support for curriculum development, adequate housing and recognition for student achievement in the academic and non-academic areas.

FINANCIAL

Churchill received a total of $13,877,784 in General Fund, Debt Service, and Special Revenues in 1989–60 percent from state sources, 34.6 percent from local and 5.4 percent from federal.

The cost of operating Churchill's schools was $13,388,553, including $937,316 in Debt Service—an average of $4,195 per student, based on a weighted enrollment of 3,191.6. In addition, Capital Projects cost $854,391. Expenditures for School Nutrition were $420,603 and revenues for the program were $370,325. (See Fiscal Tables on report's back pages.)

STUDENTS

See Figure 1. Churchill's 1989 enrollment was 3,314, a one-year nine percent increase. Elementary students increased by 29 percent to 1,923 and secondary students numbered 1,391. There were no ungraded students.

Among the students, 87 percent were white, five percent were American Indian, four percent were Asians and four percent were Hispanics. Blacks comprised less than one percent.

Some 43 percent of Churchill's 946 high school students were enrolled in occupational education courses.

Of the 285 special education students in 1989, 98 percent were mainstreamed and two percent were in self-contained classrooms/ programs.

Approximately 36 percent of the 213,169 lunches served in 1989 were free or reduced in price. An average of 621 students were served free or reduced price lunches each month.

Figure 1

STUDENT ENROLLMENT

1987–1989

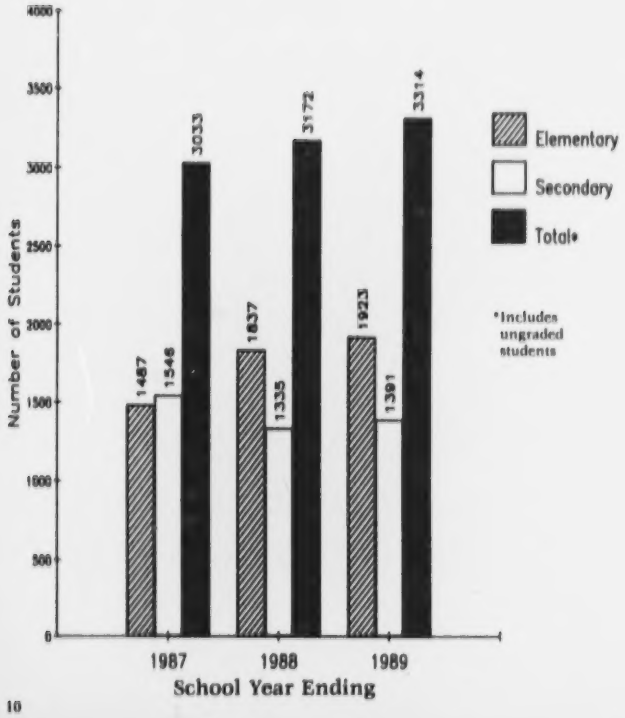
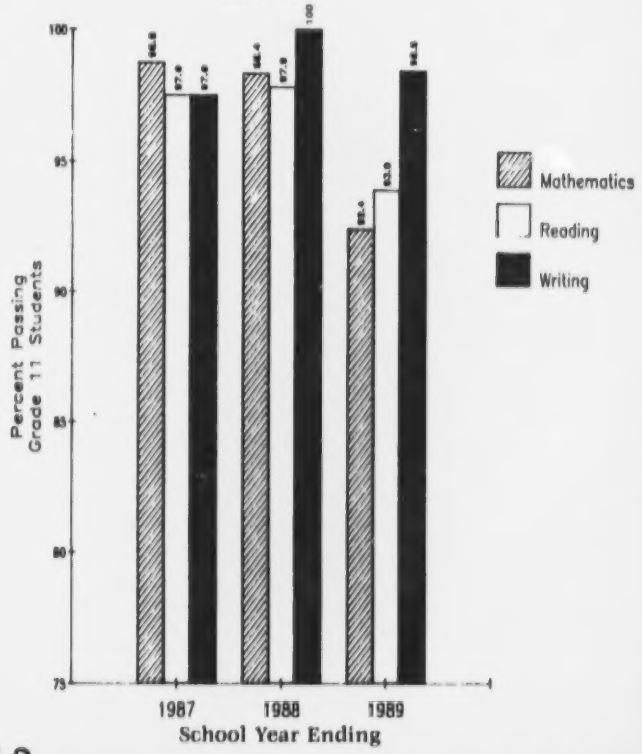


Figure 2

NEVADA HIGH SCHOOL PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION

1987–1989



STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT

Graduation Rate: 79.6 percent.

High School Dropout Rate:

	9th-12th Total	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
Nevada	9.5%	4.9%	8.5%	11.7%	13.1%
Churchill	6.9%	5.7%	7.7%	7.2%	11.2%

Churchill graduated 191 students in 1989. Three students received certificates of attendance. Adult diplomas were earned by 15 students and 29 students qualified for a GED certificate.

Nevada High School Proficiency Exams: See Figure 2. Testing data for Churchill freshmen is not available for 1989. Juniors passed at rates of 92.4 percent in math, 93.9 percent in reading, and 98.5 percent in writing. Some 196 juniors took the exams.

Stanford Achievement Test: See Table 1. Of the 243 third graders tested, 90 percent passed in math, 91.9 percent in reading, and 87.2 percent in language. The 235 sixth graders that were tested passed at rates of 93.2 percent in math, 94 percent in reading, and 87.2 percent in language.

College Entrance Examinations:
ACT: The average COMPOSITE SCORE: 20.3, up from 19.1 in 1988. There were 80 test takers in 1989, 33.9 percent of the senior class.
SAT: Average MATH: 425, down 50 points from the previous year; Average VERBAL: 497, up 69 points from 1988. There were 24 examinees.

TEACHERS

Churchill employed 168 classroom teachers in 1989—80 elementary, 60 secondary, 19 special education and nine occupational. Their average salary was $30,159, a one-year increase of 6.8 percent. See Figure 3.

Among the classroom teachers, 97 percent were white, two percent were Hispanic and Asians and Indians were less than one percent each.

A master's degree was held by 14 percent of the elementary and eight percent of the secondary teachers.

CLASSROOM

Churchill operated one high school, one junior high, one middle school and three elementary schools.

On any given school day in 1989, 93.4 percent of the students were in attendance.

The average class sizes for the core academic curriculum were:

	HIGH SCHOOL AVERAGE CLASS SIZE		
	1987	1988	1989
English	21.3	20.9	22.5
Mathematics	24.2	21.1	23.0
Science	20.5	20.1	23.9
Social Studies	25.1	26.5	26.8
OVERALL	22.7	21.9	24.0

	JUNIOR HIGH AVERAGE CLASS SIZE		
	1987	1988	1989
English	23.4	25.0	19.9
Mathematics	24.3	25.8	22.7
Science	20.7	22.1	22.2
Social Studies	21.9	23.9	24.7
OVERALL	22.7	24.3	22.1

The elementary student/teacher ratio was 23.8.*

In 1989, the graduation requirements remained at:

English	3	Social Studies	3
Mathematics	2	Physical Ed.	3
Science	1	Electives	9
		TOTAL	21

*In Churchill the sixth grade is departmentalized. The elementary student/teacher ratio is computed for grades K-5.

Figure 3

AVERAGE TEACHER SALARIES
1987-1989

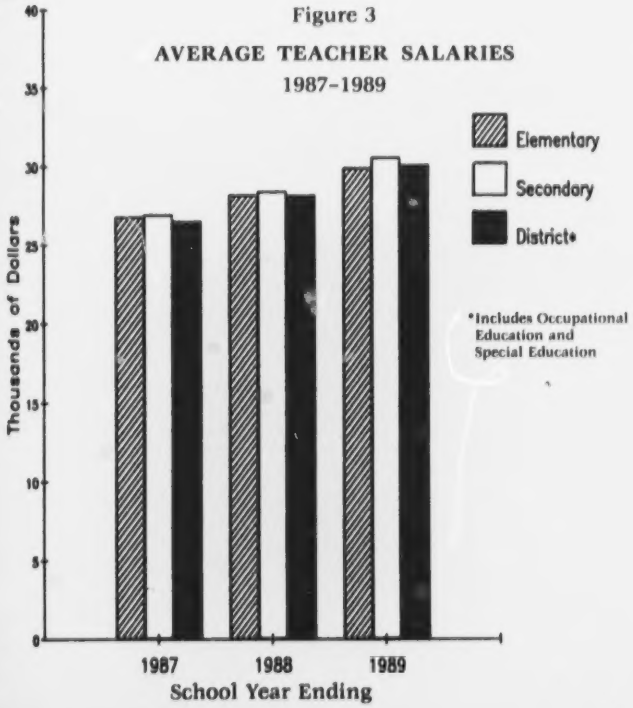
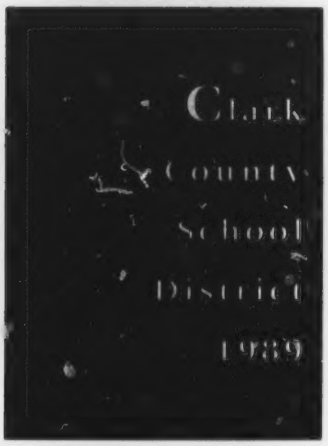


Table 1

NEVADA STANFORD ACHIEVEMENT TEST
School Years 1987-1989

		PERCENTAGE SCORING		
		In Lower Group	In Middle Group	In Upper Group
GRADE 3				
Math	1987	10.5	63.3	26.2
	1988	19.0	60.0	21.0
	1989	10.0	52.6	37.4
Reading	1987	9.8	57.3	32.9
	1988	18.4	56.1	25.5
	1989	8.1	55.3	36.6
Language	1987	3.8	68.7	27.5
	1988	9.9	67.3	22.8
	1989	12.8	58.3	28.9
GRADE 6				
Math	1987	8.3	45.2	46.5
	1988	15.3	50.0	34.7
	1989	6.8	62.7	30.5
Reading	1987	5.3	53.8	40.9
	1988	5.4	57.4	37.2
	1989	6.0	57.7	36.3
Language	1987	10.7	51.8	37.5
	1988	15.5	59.3	25.2
	1989	12.8	58.3	28.9



A message from Dr. Brian Cram, Superintendent, Clark County School District

As we enter the final decade of this millennium, the Clark County School District enrollment exceeds 110,000 students with expectation of the need for more than 70 schools to house the enrollment growth during the coming decade. This enrollment growth places the District among the top 20 largest school districts nationwide. This enrollment growth has not come at the expense of the individual classrooms in the school district. In evidence of this commitment, the Board of School Trustees reaffirms its belief in the importance of the individual classroom through expansion of the elementary counseling program, class size reduction and an emphasis placed on site-based decision making.

The robust business climate in Clark County is complemented by renewed commitment by the business community in the health and prosperity of the Clark County School District. Hundreds of business partnerships herald the positive working relationship developing between business and education with an eye on creating a better prepared workforce. As a result, the Clark County School district is well-positioned for continued prosperity through the year 2000.

FINANCIAL

Clark received a total of $401,994,815 in General Fund, Debt Service, and Special Revenues in 1989—39.5 percent from state sources, 57.5 percent from local and 3 percent from federal.

The cost of operating Clark's schools was $376 993,316, including $19,578,960 in Debt Service—an average of $3,707 per student, based on a weighted enrollment of 101,687.6. In addition, Capital Projects cost $39,080,369. Expenditures for School Nutrition were $13,588,332 and revenues for the program were $14,074,917. (See Fiscal Tables on report's back pages.)

STUDENTS

See Figure 1. Clark's enrollment continued to grow at five percent a year to 105,151 students in 1989. Both elementary and secondary enrollments increased over the prior year to 59,931 and 44,636, respectively. Ungraded students numbered 584.

In 1989, some 72 percent of the students were white, 15 percent were black, nine percent were Hispanic, four percent were Asian and American Indians were at less than one percent. Over the last three years the number of Hispanic students has increased by 33 percent and Asians by 21 percent.

Of Clark's 29,480 high school students, 37 percent were enrolled in occupational education courses.

Of Clark's 8,451 special education students, 79 percent were mainstreamed, 13 percent were self-contained and eight percent were enrolled in special schools.

Of the 6.20 million lunches served in 1989, 36 percent were free or reduced in price. Some 17 percent of Clark students qualified for free or reduced price lunches each month.

Figure 1

STUDENT ENROLLMENT

1987–1989

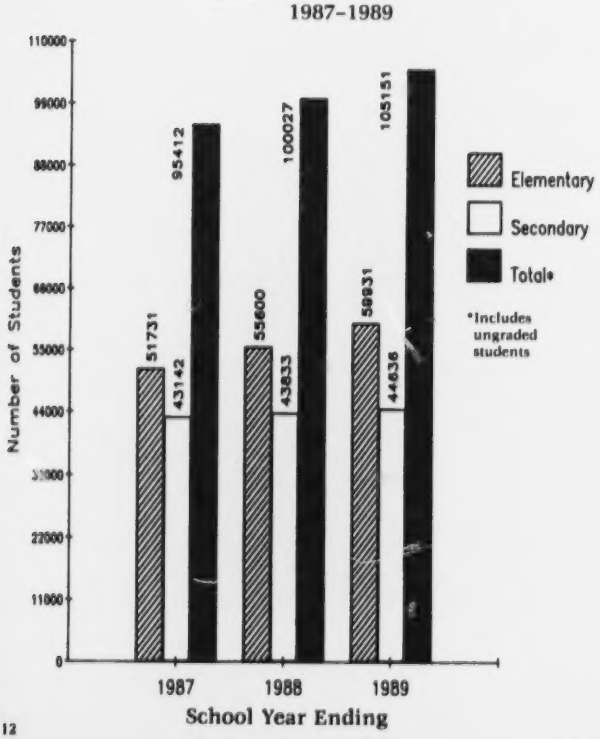
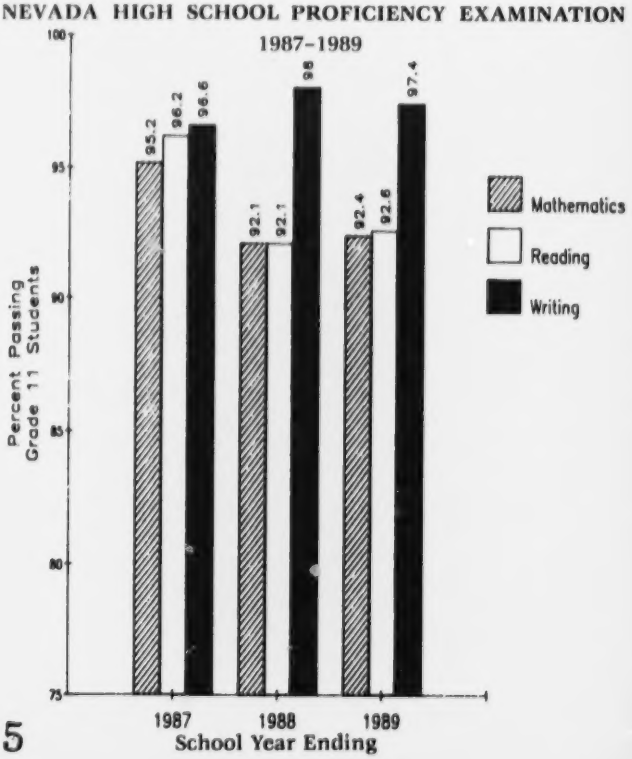


Figure 2

NEVADA HIGH SCHOOL PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION

1987–1989



STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT

Graduation Rate: 72.9 percent.

High School Dropout Rate:

	9th-12th Total	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
Nevada	9.5%	4.9%	8.5%	11.7%	13.1%
Clark	11.2%	5.9%	10.1%	13.9%	15.2%

Clark graduated 5,678 students in 1989, up from 5,587 in 1988. A certificate of attendance was granted to 11 students. Adult high school diplomas were awarded to 340 individuals and 962 students earned a GED.

Nevada High School Proficiency Exams: See Figure 2. Of the ninth graders tested, 85.6 percent passed in math, 85.1 percent passed in reading and 95.4 percent passed in writing. Of the 11th grade examinees, 92.4 percent passed in math, 92.6 percent in reading and 97.4 percent in writing. The exams were administered to 6,306 ninth graders and 5,897 11th graders.

Stanford Achievement Test: See Table 1. A passing score was earned by 86.6 percent of the third graders in math, 85.3 percent in reading, and 91.6 percent in language. The sixth graders passed at rates of 85.2 percent in math, 80 percent in reading, and 80.5 percent in language. There were 8,096 grade three and 6,866 grade six examinees.

College Entrance Examinations:
ACT: Average COMPOSITE SCORE: 18.8, down from 18.9 the prior year. Some 1,986 seniors took the exam, 28 percent of the fall senior enrollment.
SAT: Average MATH: 496, down from 501 the prior year; Average VERBAL: 441, up from 438 the prior year. The 1,139 examinees constituted 16 percent of the fall senior enrollment.

TEACHERS

Clark has increased its number of classroom teachers by 11 percent over the last three years to 4,921 in 1989—2,451 elementary, 1,801 secondary, 575 special education, and 94 occupational. The average salary for classroom teachers in 1989 was $29,599, a one-year five percent increase. See Figure 3.

Some 85 percent of Clark's classroom teachers were white; another ten percent were black, three percent were Hispanic, one percent were Asian and the remaining one percent were American Indian.

Advanced degrees, a mater's or a doctorate, were held by 32 percent of the elementary teachers and 46 percent of the secondary.

CLASSROOM

Clark added four new elementary schools in 1989. They operated 127 schools total—16 high schools, 19 junior highs, 88 elementary and four special.

The average daily rate of attendance in Clark was 91.5 percent, slightly higher than in 1988.

The average class sizes for the core academic curriculum were:

	HIGH SCHOOL AVERAGE CLASS SIZE		
	1987	1988	1989
English	21.8	23.0	23.1
Mathematics	22.3	22.9	23.1
Science	25.7	24.3	25.2
Social Studies	26.9	27.2	26.9
OVERALL	23.8	24.3	24.4

	JUNIOR HIGH AVERAGE CLASS SIZE		
	1987	1988	1989
English	23.1	23.3	22.1
Mathematics	22.7	22.7	22.3
Science	24.6	23.9	23.3
Social Studies	26.2	26.7	25.8
OVERALL	23.8	23.9	23.1

The 1989 student/teacher ratio for the elementary grades was 27.5, up from 27.1 in 1988.

The graduation requirements in 1989 were:

English	3	Health	.5
Mathematics	2	Physical Ed.	2.0
Science	1	Electives	9.5
Social Studies	3		
		TOTAL	21.0

Figure 3

AVERAGE TEACHER SALARIES

1987–1989

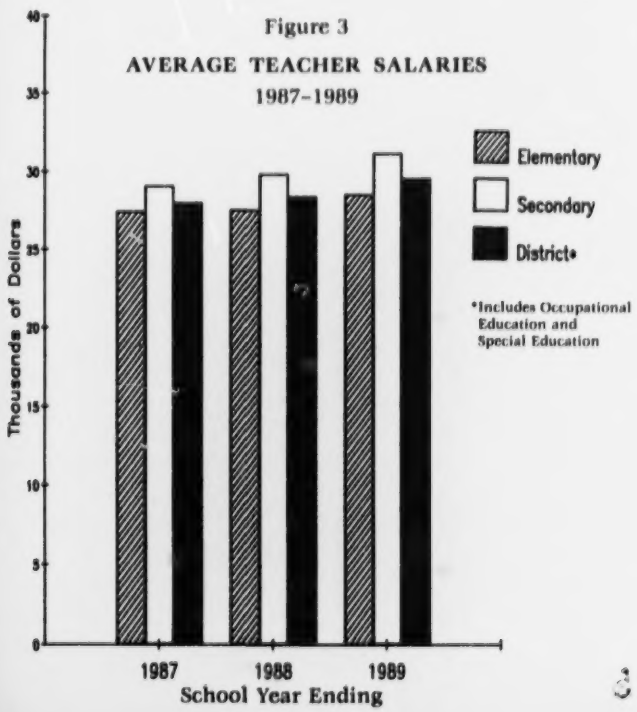
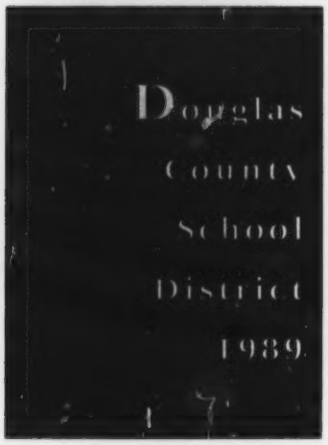


Table 1

NEVADA STANFORD ACHIEVEMENT TEST

School Years 1987–1989

			PERCENTAGE SCORING		
			In Lower Group	In Middle Group	In Upper Group
GRADE 3	Math	1987	11.3	48.1	40.6
		1988	8.0	53.3	38.7
		1989	13.4	56.7	29.9
	Reading	1987	12.1	59.2	28.7
		1988	10.3	58.9	30.8
		1989	14.7	61.6	23.7
	Language	1987	9.0	58.9	32.1
		1988	4.6	63.9	31.5
		1989	8.4	64.4	27.2
GRADE 6	Math	1987	11.0	46.5	42.5
		1988	14.8	47.3	37.9
		1989	14.8	48.7	36.5
	Reading	1987	12.2	60.7	27.1
		1988	21.2	60.6	18.2
		1989	20.0	57.9	22.1
	Language	1987	12.6	54.7	32.7
		1988	19.6	55.5	24.9
		1989	19.5	58.2	22.3



A message from Dr. F. Gregory Betts, Superintendent, Douglas County School District

The current population of Douglas County is estimated to be 26,000. The population is generally divided on an 80 percent Carson Valley and 20 percent Lake Tahoe residency basis. Approximately 50 percent of the people moving into Douglas County are either retired or semi-retired.

The School District's current student population of over 5,000 is growing rather consistently at the same five to six percent annual increase experienced county-wide. Citizens of Douglas County will be faced with a new bond election to secure funds for the construction of the second valley middle school and for major additions to Douglas High School. It is the policy of the Board of Trustees that elementary school enrollment growth will be accommodated through converting to multi-track year-round education prior to building additional elementary schools. Two schools are scheduled to be in multi-track YRE programs rather soon.

The Board of Trustees and District personnel continue to devote an ever-increasing amount of time, attention and resources toward the goal of creating a drug-free school district. The most ambitious program in this regard is the District's current effort to establish Student Assistance Programs that provide a process for student support dealing with a whole host of human needs.

FINANCIAL

Douglas received a total of $21,691,487 in General Fund, Debt Service, and Special Revenues in 1989—35.4 percent from state sources, 61.4 percent from local and 3.2 percent from federal.

The cost of operating Douglas' schools was $21,032,445, including $2,525,465 in Debt Service—an average of $4,540 per student, based on a weighted enrollment of 4,633.2. In addition, Capital Projects cost $656,649. Expenditures for School Nutrition were $777,559 and revenues for the program were $697,808. (See Fiscal Tables on report's back pages.)

STUDENTS

See Figure 1. Douglas continues to grow, showing a five percent one-year increase to 4,847 students in 1989. Elementary students number 2,839, a seven percent increase over the prior year. Secondary students numbered 1,993. There were 15 ungraded students.

Among the students, 90 percent were white, five percent were Hispanic, three percent were American Indian, and one percent were Asian. Less than one percent were black.

Of the 1,317 Douglas high school students, 48 percent were enrolled in occupational courses.

All 448 of Douglas' special education students were mainstreamed into regular classrooms.

Figure 1

STUDENT ENROLLMENT

1987-1989

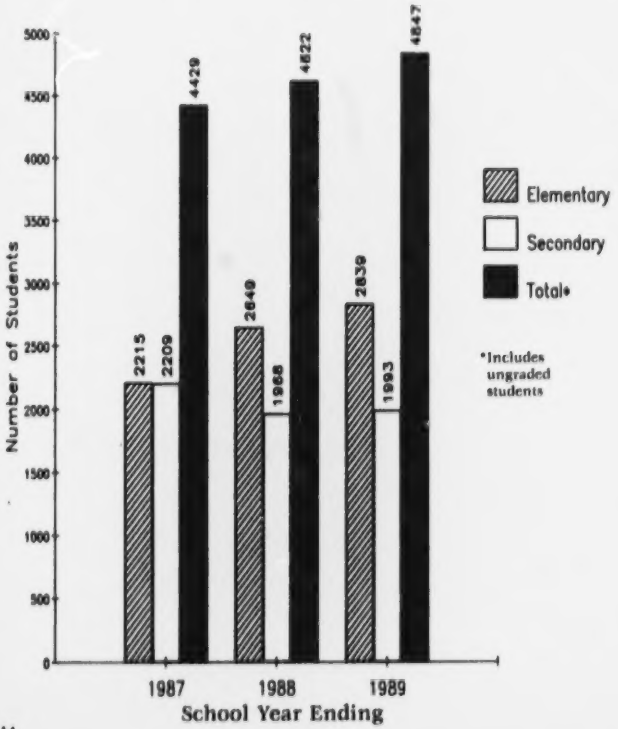
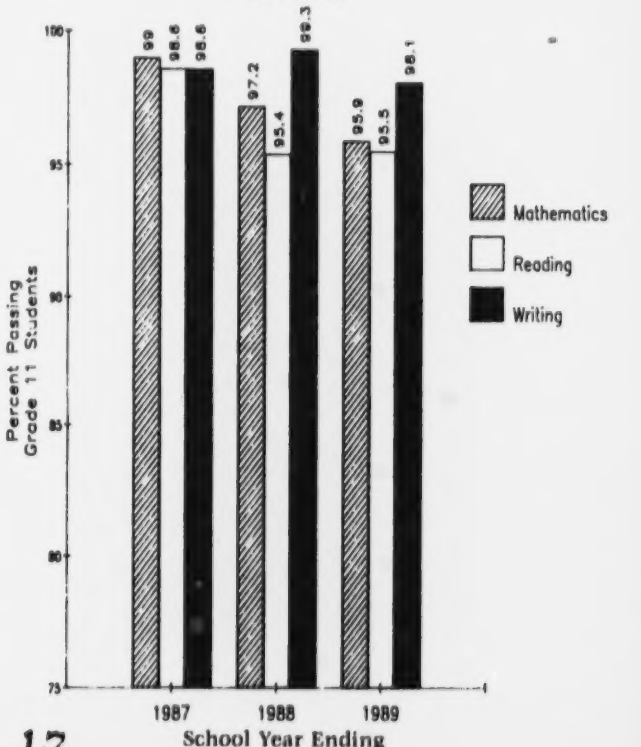


Figure 2

NEVADA HIGH SCHOOL PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION

1987-1989



A total of 408,619 lunches were served in 1989; 18 percent were free or reduced in price. Approximately 634 students qualified for free or reduced price lunches each month.

STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT

Graduation Rate: 75.3 percent.

High School Dropout Rate:

	9th-12th Total	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
Nevada	9.5%	4.9%	8.5%	11.7%	13.1%
Douglas	6.0%	2.7%	4.2%	8.6%	8.7%

Douglas graduated 262 students in 1989 and two students were granted certificates of attendance.

Nevada High School Proficiency Exams: See Figure 2. Passing rates for the 305 ninth grade examinees were 90.4 percent in math, 87.8 percent in reading and 98.3 percent in writing. The math exam was passed by 95.9 percent of the 11th graders, the reading by 95.5 percent and the writing by 98.1 percent. There were 267 junior examinees.

Stanford Achievement Test: See Table 1. Of the third grade examinees, 96.5 percent passed in math, 95.8 percent in reading and 94.5 percent in language. The percentages of grade six students who passed were 95.2 percent in math, 92.1 percent in reading and 93.4 percent in language. Approximately 311 third graders and 290 sixth graders attempted the test.

College Entrance Examinations:
ACT: Average COMPOSITE SCORE: 20.2, up from 19.9 in 1988. A total of 90 seniors took the exam, 27 percent of the senior class.
SAT: Average MATH: 535, up from 481 in 1988; Average VERBAL: 453, up from 452. About 35 percent of the seniors (99) took the exam.

TEACHERS

Douglas employed 249 classroom teachers in 1989—112 elementary, 94 secondary, 29 special education and 14 occupational. The average salary for classroom teachers in 1989 showed a one-year four percent increase to $28,909. See Figure 3.

All the classroom teachers were white with the exception of two Hispanics and one Asian.

A master's degree was held by one-fourth of the elementary teachers and one-third of the secondary teachers.

CLASSROOM

Douglas operated two high schools, two middle schools and five elementary schools.

The district's rate of average daily attendance was 93.1 percent in 1989.

The average class sizes for the core academic curriculum were:

	HIGH SCHOOL AVERAGE CLASS SIZE		
	1987	1988	1989
English	26.3	24.1	22.6
Mathematics	24.6	23.0	22.1
Science	24.8	23.7	23.9
Social Studies	28.9	28.3	24.6
OVERALL	26.0	24.5	23.2

	JUNIOR HIGH AVERAGE CLASS SIZE		
	1987	1988	1989
English	22.4	22.8	25.8
Mathematics	23.0	23.1	25.8
Science	23.1	23.1	25.2
Social Studies	22.8	23.1	25.7
OVERALL	22.8	23.0	25.6

The elementary student/teacher ratio was 24.5, the same as in 1988.

The graduation requirements were (in credits):

English	4	Health	0.5
Mathematics	2	Physical Ed.	2.0
Science	2	Fund. Pub. Speaking	0.5
Social Studies	3	Math or Science	1.0
Arts	1	Electives	7.0
		TOTAL	23.0

Figure 3

AVERAGE TEACHER SALARIES
1987–1989

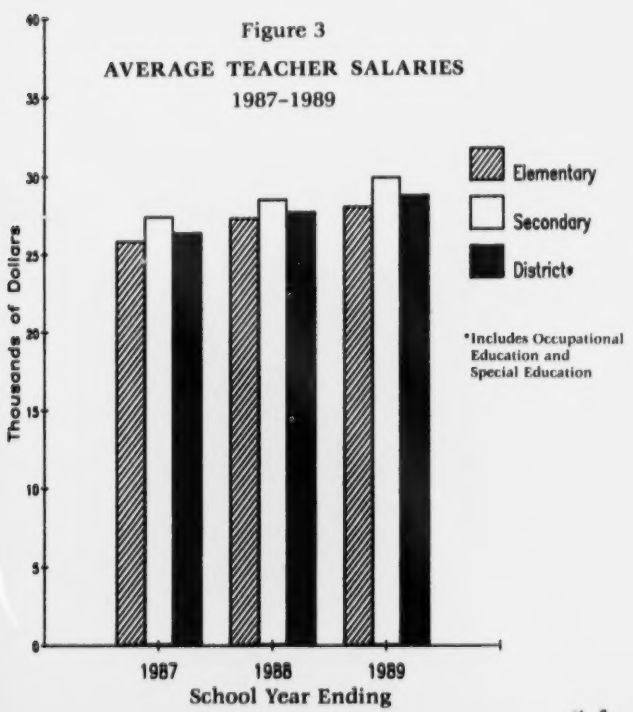
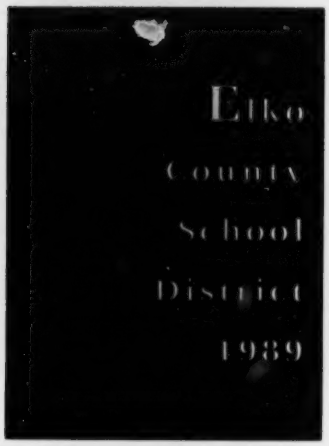


Table 1

NEVADA STANFORD ACHIEVEMENT TEST
School Years 1987–1989

			PERCENTAGE SCORING		
			In Lower Group	In Middle Group	In Upper Group
GRADE 3	Math	1987	2.5	54.8	42.7
		1988	6.7	55.7	37.6
		1989	3.5	52.7	43.8
	Reading	1987	3.2	61.6	35.2
		1988	5.6	61.1	33.3
		1989	4.2	65.7	30.1
	Language	1987	4.3	68.9	26.8
		1988	5.0	68.1	26.9
		1989	5.5	67.5	27.0
GRADE 6	Math	1987	5.3	54.2	40.5
		1988	5.9	53.5	40.6
		1989	4.8	53.6	41.6
	Reading	1987	4.9	59.7	35.4
		1988	7.7	59.8	32.5
		1989	7.9	58.4	33.7
	Language	1987	8.3	53.6	38.1
		1988	5.1	60.5	34.4
		1989	6.5	60.7	32.8



A message from Paul Billings, Superintendent, Elko County School District

The Elko County School District is experiencing rapid growth due to the "Gold Mining Boom" in the Elko/Carlin areas of the school district. The district has managed to deal with this explosion of students by establishing "totally mobile classroom" elementary schools and placing mobile classroom units at existing school sites. In addition, a "pay-as-you-go" program passed by the electorate with a 71 percent positive vote in April 1989 will be providing needed permanent classrooms over the ten-year period of authorization.

The mining industry donated $604,000 in cash and land in May of 1989. This donation has provided the means to avoid double sessions in the elementary and junior high instructional programs in the Elko/Spring Creek areas.

In addition to mining, all other economic areas have shown remarkable increases.

While the Board of Trustees of the Elko County School District struggles with "budgets and buildings," they also are concerned with improving the graduation rate, the teacher evaluation process, and alternative education programs, as well as reducing class size, establishing a teacher professional development center, and reviewing the vocational and academic curriculum.

Because they have shown a modest decline, test scores are a concern largely due to the transient nature of a sizeable portion of the new students.

FINANCIAL

Elko received a total of $26,203,517 in General Fund, Debt Service, and Special Revenues in 1989—46.5 percent in state sources, 49.8 percent in local and 3.7 percent in federal.

The cost of operating Elko's schools was $25,736,467, including $1,256,177 in Debt Service—an average of $4,335 per student, based on a weighted enrollment of 5,937.4. In addition, Capital Projects cost $1,561,532. Expenditures for School Nutrition were $619,647 and revenues for the program were $597,591. (See Fiscal Tables on report's back pages.)

STUDENTS

See Figure 1. Elko's enrollment increased in dramatic fashion by 16 percent in one year to 6,346 students in 1989. Both elementary and secondary enrollments showed one-year double digit percent growth to 4,062 and 2,275 students, respectively. There were nine ungraded students.

Whites comprised 78 percent of the 1989 enrollment, 11 percent were Hispanics, ten percent were American Indian, and one percent were Asian. Blacks were at less than one percent.

Some 58 percent of Elko's high school students were enrolled in occupational education courses.

Elko had 629 special education students in 1989; 92 percent were mainstreamed and eight percent were in self-contained classrooms/programs.

Figure 1

STUDENT ENROLLMENT

1987–1989

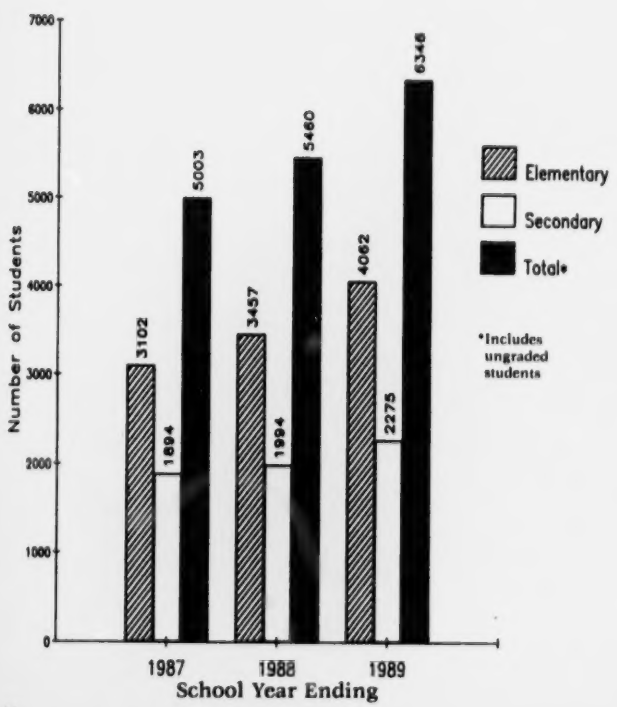
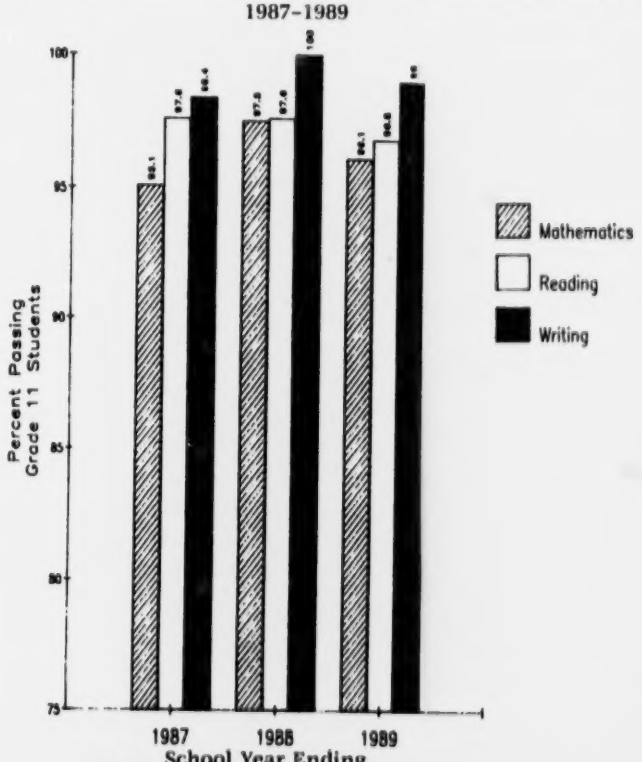


Figure 2

NEVADA HIGH SCHOOL PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION

1987–1989



Of the 398,036 lunches served in 1989, 27 percent were free or reduced in price. Approximately 12 percent of the enrollment qualified for free/reduced price lunches each month.

STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT

Graduation Rate: 79.3 percent.

High School Dropout Rate:

	9th-12th Total	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
Nevada	9.5%	4.9%	8.5%	11.7%	13.1%
Elko	4.7%	3.3%	5.5%	3.4%	6.8%

The number of graduates increased from 246 in 1988 to 268 in 1989. Four certificates of attendance were issued. Some 15 adult diplomas were awarded and 146 individuals qualified for GED certificates.

Nevada High School Proficiency Exams: See Figure 2. Of the 357 freshmen tested, 83.1 percent passed in math, 80.4 percent in reading and 96.3 percent in writing. Among the 312 juniors tested, 96.1 percent passed in math, 96.8 percent in reading and 99 percent in writing.

Stanford Achievement Test: See Table 1. Of the 503 third graders tested, 82.6 percent passed in math, 83.9 percent in reading and 84.8 percent in language. Of the 496 sixth graders tested, 77.2 percent passed in math, 78.2 percent in reading and 76.9 percent in language.

College Entrance Examinations:
ACT: Average COMPOSITE SCORE: 17.3, down from 18.9 in 1988. The exam was taken by 104 students, 32 percent of the senior class.

SAT: Average MATH: 428, down from 460 in 1988; Average VERBAL: 488, up from 421; there were 15 senior test takers, five percent of the senior class.

TEACHERS

Elko has increased its number of classroom teachers by 18 percent over the last three years to 331 in 1989—173 elementary, 113 secondary, 35 special education and ten occupational. The average salary for classroom teachers showed a one-year increase of five percent to $27,794 in 1989. See Figure 3.

Among the classroom teachers 96 percent were white, two percent were American Indian and one percent were Hispanic and American Indian each.

A master's degree was held by seven percent of the elementary and 20 percent of the secondary teachers.

CLASSROOM

Elko operated 23 schools—five high schools, a junior high, and 17 elementary schools, two of them new.

The rate of average daily attendance was 94 percent in 1989.

The average class sizes for the core academic curriculum were:

	HIGH SCHOOL AVERAGE CLASS SIZE		
	1987	1988	1989
English	16.9	20.3	21.1
Mathematics	18.9	21.7	23.1
Science	16.6	22.9	23.5
Social Studies	21.3	22.0	24.0
OVERALL	18.3	21.4	22.5

	JUNIOR HIGH AVERAGE CLASS SIZE		
	1987	1988	1989
English	19.1	20.8	26.2
Mathematics	21.5	20.9	26.3
Science	22.1	22.1	27.1
Social Studies	21.8	23.5	25.9
OVERALL	21.0	21.7	26.4

The elementary student/teacher ratio was 26.2 in 1989.

The graduation requirements did not change from the previous year (in credits):

English	4	Social Studies	3.0
Mathematics	2	Physical Ed.	2.5
Science	2	Electives	9.5
		TOTAL	23.0

Figure 3

AVERAGE TEACHER SALARIES
1987–1989

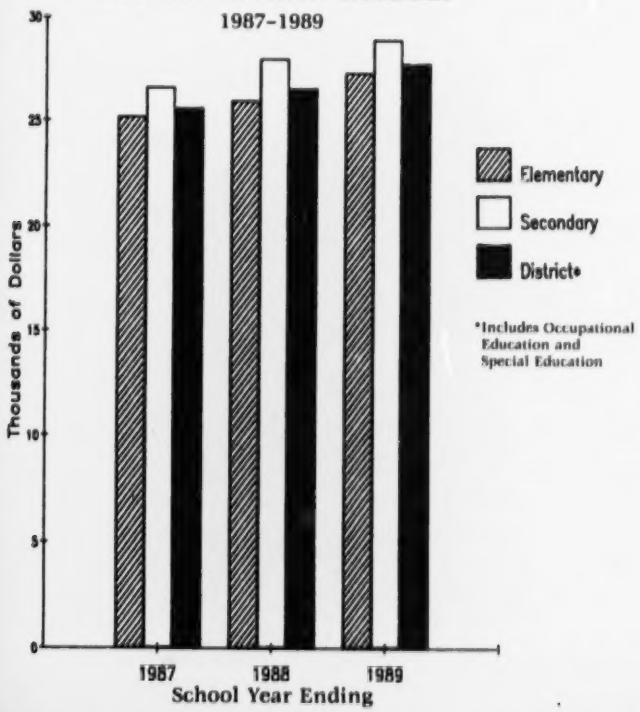
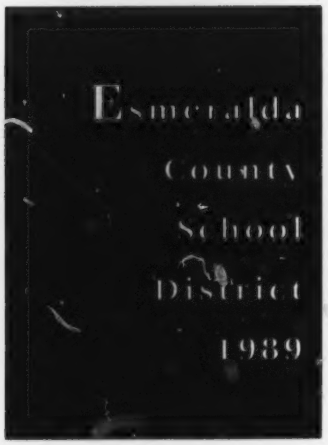


Table 1

NEVADA STANFORD ACHIEVEMENT TEST
School Years 1987–1989

			PERCENTAGE SCORING		
			In Lower Group	In Middle Group	In Upper Group
GRADE 3	Math	1987	12.5	56.5	31.0
		1988	10.0	55.9	34.1
		1989	17.4	57.6	25.0
	Reading	1987	16.1	57.5	26.4
		1988	11.8	62.5	25.7
		1989	16.1	60.4	23.5
	Language	1987	10.1	70.9	19.0
		1988	8.5	72.6	18.9
		1989	15.2	68.6	16.2
GRADE 6	Math	1987	8.1	54.2	37.7
		1988	6.3	58.4	35.3
		1989	22.8	54.8	22.4
	Reading	1987	9.3	49.1	41.6
		1988	7.3	51.1	41.6
		1989	21.8	55.0	23.2
	Language	1987	13.7	60.1	26.2
		1988	11.0	58.7	30.3
		1989	23.1	52.3	24.6



A message from Harold Tokerud, Superintendent, Esmeralda County School District

Esmeralda County population remains fairly constant at 2,500. Mining in Goldfield has resumed with the reopening of a heap leach mining project. Silver Peak mining has had its ups and downs, and is presently in a medium holding situation. The Dyer area is principally agricultural and is expanding slowly with a stable base.

The historic Goldfield Hotel still remains empty, looking for new owners with 2-3 million dollars to finish the renovation project. A small housing project of 16 units was finished in Goldfield, supplying a need for updated housing.

With almost 99 percent of the land in Esmeralda County being federally owned, the opportunity for large population increase or expansion is minimal.

Total school population (K-8) in September, 1989 was 159 pupils, as compared to 161 in 1988. School Trustees are in the process of replacing present teacherage housing with modular homes in all three population areas. Bonds for financing new schools should be before the voters during 1990.

FINANCIAL

Esmeralda received a total of $1,251,429 in General Fund and Special Revenues in 1989—51.4 percent from state sources, 45.2 percent from local and 3.4 percent from federal.

The cost of operating Esmeralda's schools was $1,262,181—an average of $7,869 per student, based on a weighted enrollment of 160.4. In addition, Capital Projects cost $5,555. Expenditures for School Nutrition were $92,593 and revenues for the program were $43,000. (See Fiscal Tables on report's back pages.)

STUDENTS

See Figure 1. Esmeralda's enrollment showed a one-year decrease of 20 students to 161 in 1989. There were 159 elementary and two ungraded students. There were no secondary schools in Esmeralda. Esmeralda pays tuition to have secondary students sent to school in Nye School District or elsewhere.

Some 78 percent of the students were white, 16 percent Hispanic, three percent Asian, two percent were American Indian and one percent black.

All of Esmeralda's 39 special education students were mainstreamed.

More than 55 percent of the 19,907 lunches served in 1989 were free or reduced in price. Approximately 78 students qualified for free or reduced price lunches each month.

Figure 1

STUDENT ENROLLMENT

1987-1989

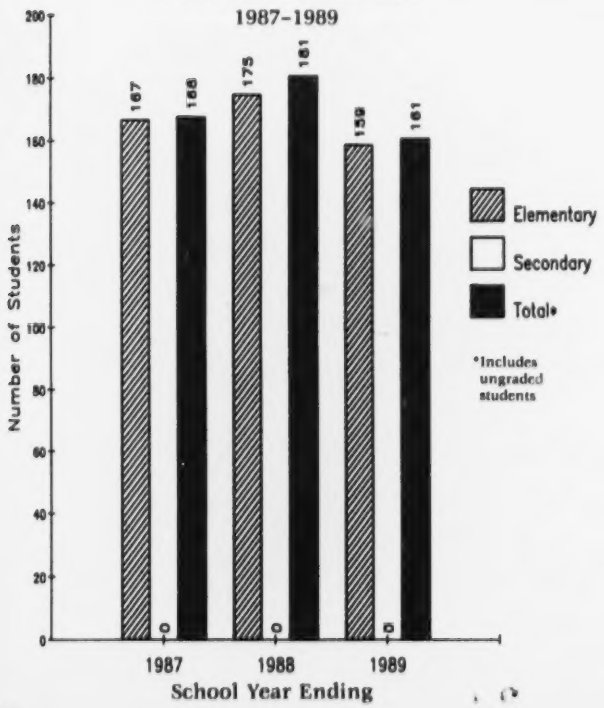
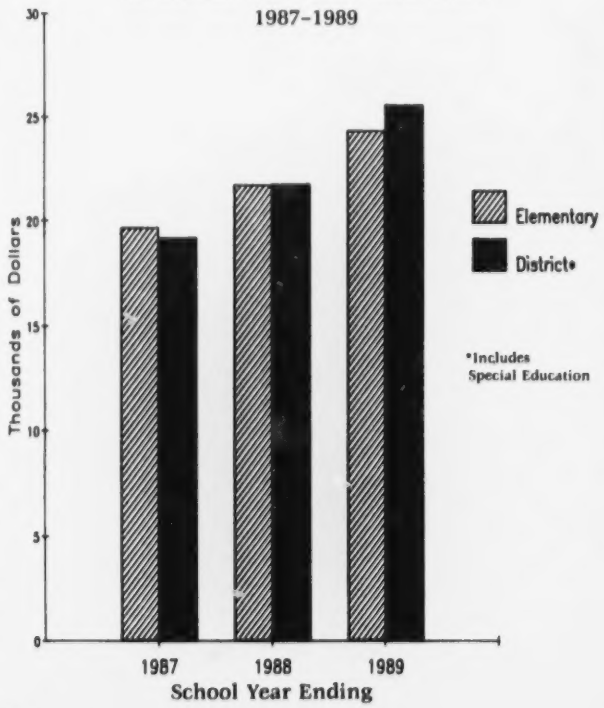


Figure 2

AVERAGE TEACHER SALARIES

1987-1989



STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT

There were no high schools in Esmeralda. Test scores for the ACT, SAT and the Nevada High School Proficiency Examinations for high school-aged children are included in the Nye School District report.

Stanford Achievement Test: See Table 1. Of the 17 third graders tested, 14 passed in math, 14 in reading and 16 in language. Among the 12 sixth grade examinees, 100 percent passed each of the three tests.

TEACHERS

Esmeralda employed nine elementary and three special education teachers in 1989. Their average salary showed a one-year increase of 18 percent to $25,625 in 1989. See Figure 2.

All 12 teachers were white.

Three of the elementary and two of the secondary teachers had advanced academic degrees.

CLASSROOM

There were three elementary schools in operation in 1989.

Approximately 91.8 percent of the students were in attendance on any given school day.

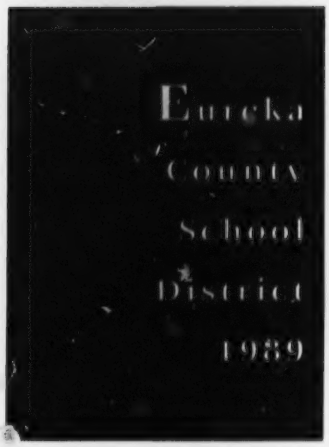
The elementary student/teacher ratio decreased from 18 in 1988 to 17 in 1989.

Table 1

NEVADA STANFORD ACHIEVEMENT TEST

School Years 1987–1989

			PERCENTAGE SCORING		
			In Lower Group	In Middle Group	In Upper Group
GRADE 3	Math	1987	25.0	66.7	8.3
		1988	52.9	41.2	5.9
		1989	22.2	50.0	27.8
	Reading	1987	16.7	50.0	33.3
		1988	29.4	58.5	12.1
		1989	12.5	62.5	25.0
	Language	1987	16.7	58.3	25.0
		1988	29.4	58.8	11.8
		1989	5.9	70.6	23.5
GRADE 6	Math	1987	29.4	47.1	23.5
		1988	15.0	70.0	15.0
		1989	0.0	58.3	41.7
	Reading	1987	23.5	58.8	17.7
		1988	15.0	66.0	19.0
		1989	0.0	50.0	50.0
	Language	1987	35.3	52.9	11.8
		1988	20.0	60.0	20.0
		1989	0.0	66.7	33.3



A message from Roy Casey, Superintendent, Eureka County School District

Eureka County has seen a significant population increase since January 1, 1987, due primarily to increased precious metal mining and exploration efforts in the area. This population increase has helped to rejuvenate the small communities within our county but has also caused an overcrowding problem in one of our elementary schools and has stretched the capacity of our other schools. To facilitate growth, we are in the process of restructuring our elementary facility.

Eureka County revenues have increased since 1987, largely due to the net proceeds of mines. The continuance of successful mining and the resultant tax revenue will help us to fund some new and exciting educational goals such as our curriculum development. The teachers in our district are undertaking a three-year project of upgrading and revising curriculum in all subject areas to achieve our goals of outcome-based education. The board members, administration, and teachers in the district are currently forming a coalition to determine a method of implementing S.B. 74, legislation which requires that each school district provide for the accountability of the school system to the residents of the county.

FINANCIAL

Eureka received a total of $2,612,039 in General Fund and Special Revenues in 1989—4.2 percent from state sources, 92.3 percent from local and 3.5 percent from federal.

The cost of operating Eureka's schools was $2,116,629—an average of $8,696 per student, based on a weighted enrollment of 243.4. In addition, Capital Projects cost $381,644. Expenditures for School Nutrition were $52,958 and revenues for the program were $44,719. (See Fiscal Tables on report's back pages.)

STUDENTS

See Figure 1. Eureka's enrollment increased by 50 students over the last three years to 255 in 1989. Elementary students numbered 165 and secondary 89. There was one ungraded student.

Some 92 percent of the students were white, four percent American Indian, three percent Hispanic, one percent Asian and blacks totaled less than one percent.

Special education students numbered 44, all of whom were mainstreamed.

Of the 22,316 lunches served in 1989, 18 percent were free or reduced in price. Approximately 35 students qualified for free or reduced price lunches each month.

STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT

Graduation Rate: 81.1 percent.

High School Dropout Rate:

	9th-12th Total	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
Nevada	9.5%	4.9%	8.5%	11.7%	13.1%
Eureka	5.5%	6.7%	9.1%	5.9%	0.0%

There were nine graduates in 1989.

Figure 1

STUDENT ENROLLMENT

1987-1989

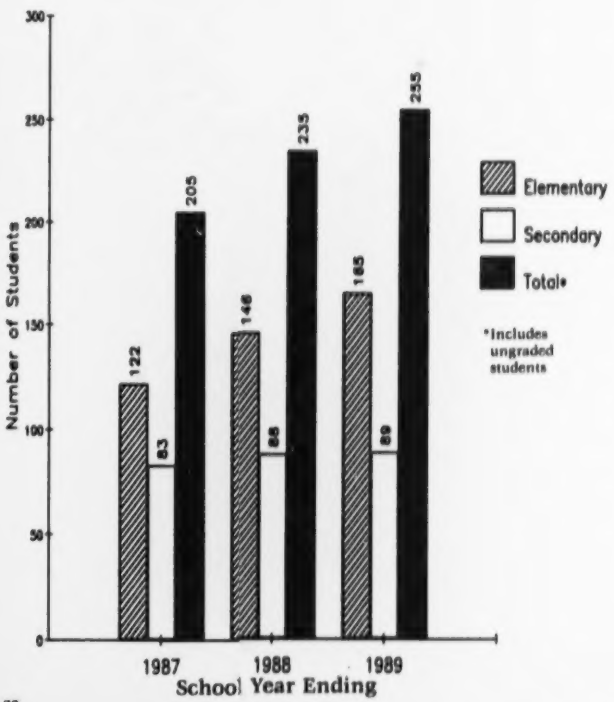
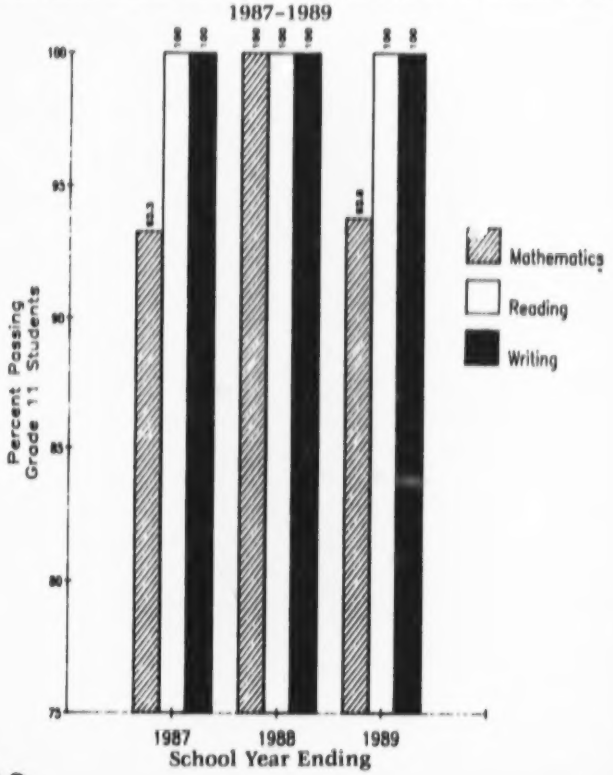


Figure 2

NEVADA HIGH SCHOOL PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION

1987-1989



Nevada High School Proficiency Exams: See Figure 2. All of the 12 freshmen passed each of the three exams. Of the juniors tested, 15 passed in math and all 16 passed in reading and writing.

Stanford Achievement Test: See Table 1. A passing score was earned by 80.8 percent of the third graders in math, 73.1 percent in reading and 76.9 percent in language. The percentage of sixth graders who passed was 92.3 percent in math and 100 percent in both reading and language. Some 26 third graders and 13 sixth graders were tested.

College Entrance Examinations:
ACT: Average COMPOSITE SCORE: 14.7, down from 17.2 in 1988. Three seniors were tested.
SAT: Average MATH: 480, down from 523 in 1988; Average VERBAL: 483, up from 420. The test was attempted by three seniors.

TEACHERS

There were 25 classroom teachers—15 elementary, seven secondary, one special education and two occupational. The average salary showed a one-year increase of five percent to $26,609 in 1989. See Figure 3.

All 25 teachers were white and 16 percent of them held a master's degree.

CLASSROOM

Eureka was comprised of one high school and two elementary schools in 1989.

Approximately 93.7 percent of the enrollment was in attendance on any given school day.

The average class sizes for the core academic curriculum were:

	HIGH SCHOOL AVERAGE CLASS SIZE		
	1987	1988	1989
English	15.8	9.7	10.2
Mathematics	10.9	6.0	6.5
Science	21.0	9.0	12.5
Social Studies	19.6	9.2	15.0
OVERALL	16.0	8.3	9.9

	JUNIOR HIGH AVERAGE CLASS SIZE		
	1987	1988	1989
English	11.5	16.0	14.0
Mathematics	11.5	16.0	16.0
Science	11.5	16.0	15.5
Social Studies	11.5	16.0	16.0
OVERALL	11.5	16.0	15.6

The elementary student/teacher ratio was 15 in 1989.

The graduation requirements remained at:

English	4	Computer Sci.	0.5
Mathematics	3	Physical Ed.	2.0
Science	3	Health	0.5
Social Studies	3	Electives	6.0
		TOTAL	22.0

Figure 3

AVERAGE TEACHER SALARIES
1987-1989

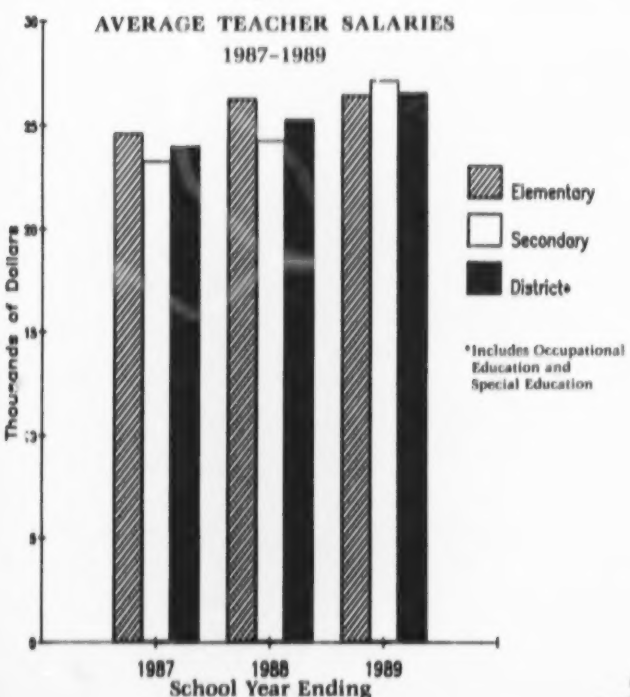
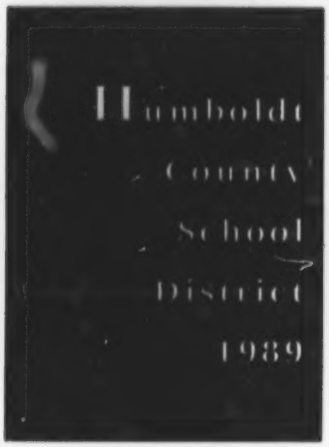


Table 1

NEVADA STANFORD ACHIEVEMENT TEST
School Years 1987-1989

			PERCENTAGE SCORING		
			In Lower Group	In Middle Group	In Upper Group
GRADE 3	Math	1987	0.0	53.3	46.7
		1988	11.1	61.1	27.8
		1989	19.2	61.5	19.3
	Reading	1987	0.0	66.7	33.3
		1988	5.6	44.4	50.0
		1989	26.9	57.7	15.4
	Language	1987	7.1	57.1	35.8
		1988	11.1	50.0	38.9
		1989	23.1	61.5	15.4
GRADE 6	Math	1987	20.0	26.7	53.3
		1988	0.0	85.7	14.3
		1989	7.7	38.5	53.8
	Reading	1987	13.3	46.7	40.0
		1988	6.3	68.7	25.0
		1989	0.0	61.5	38.5
	Language	1987	13.3	46.7	40.0
		1988	6.7	40.0	53.3
		1989	0.0	69.2	30.8



A message from Kenneth Lords, Superintendent, Humboldt County School District

Humboldt County Schools are growing dramatically in student population. Since January 1, 1987, there has been a 25 percent increase in student enrollment. Most of the growth is centered in the Winnemucca area, with little population change in the rest of the county.

The increase in student numbers is mainly a result of the increased mining activity in the Winnemucca area. The growth has been accommodated through the use of 16 temporary classrooms. Unfortunately, all space problems cannot effectively be corrected by using temporary classrooms.

A $9.2 million bond issue was passed by the voters on November 7, 1989, which will provide additions to each of the schools in the Winnemucca area. Construction of the additions will begin in early summer of 1990. In addition to the bond issue, a $5.2 million pay-as-you-go proposal was approved providing funding for a new elementary school in 1994 and a bus maintenance/warehouse facility by 1992.

A direct result of the mining boom has been an increase in the county's assessed evaluation by 46 percent from FY 89 to FY 90. This increase, along with a steady student growth, has increased the funds available for school operations.

Along with the student population increases, we have encountered a substantial increase in student transiency. There has been a significant student turnover throughout this growth period.

The Board of Trustees has directed that as we take care of our space needs we also update our facilities to take advantage of available technology. Science labs and computer labs will be upgraded as we add to our buildings.

FINANCIAL

Humboldt received a total of $11,596,533 in General Fund, Debt Service, and Special Revenues in 1989—40.6 percent from state sources, 53.4 percent from local and 5.9 percent from federal.

The cost of operating Humboldt's schools was $11,115,678, including $1,136,040 in Debt Service—an average of $4,539 per student, based on a weighted enrollment of 2,448.8. In addition, Capital Projects cost $158,536. Expenditures for School Nutrition were $328,543 and revenues for the program were $310,778. (See Fiscal Tables on report's back pages.)

STUDENTS

See Figure 1. Humboldt's enrollments showed a three-year increase of 15 percent to 2,551 students in 1989. Elementary enrollments showed a one-year increase of six percent (1,558 total). There were 992 secondary students and one ungraded student.

In 1989, white students comprised 78 percent of the enrollment, Hispanics 14 percent, American Indians seven percent and the

Figure 1

STUDENT ENROLLMENT
1987-1989

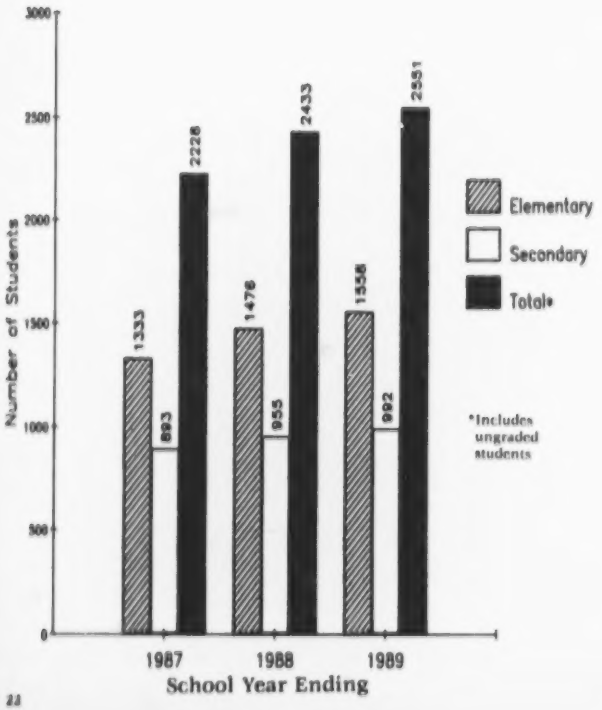
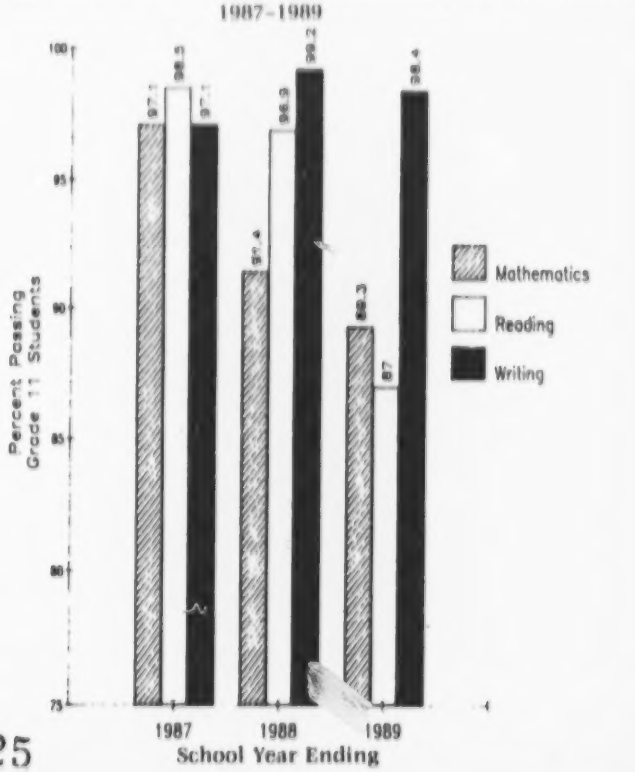


Figure 2

NEVADA HIGH SCHOOL PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION
1987-1989



remaining one percent were either Asian or black.

Of Humboldt's 607 high school students, 61 percent were enrolled in occupational education courses.

Some 95 percent of the 236 special education students were mainstreamed and the remainder were in self-contained classrooms/programs.

Humboldt served a total of 165,128 lunches in 1989; 40 percent were free or reduced in price. Approximately 374 students qualified for free or reduced price lunches each school month.

STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT

Graduation Rate: 55.6 percent. Humboldt's record keeping practices for ninth grade students who are short one-half or a full credit in their freshman year produces an artificially low graduation rate.

High School Dropout Rate:

	9th-12th Total	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
Nevada	9.5%	4.9%	8.5%	11.7%	13.1%
Humboldt	8.0%	7.4%	8.1%	10.4%	6.4%

Of the 125 seniors in 1989, 115 graduated. One student received a Certificate of Attendance. GED certificates were awarded to 19 individuals.

Nevada High School Proficiency Exams: See Figure 2. Of the 149 ninth graders tested, 83.3 percent passed in math, 82.7 percent in reading and 95.4 percent in writing. A passing score was earned by 89.3 percent of the juniors in math, 87 percent in reading and 98.4 percent in writing. There were 123 junior examinees.

Stanford Achievement Test: See Table 1. Greater than 93 percent of the 177 third graders that were tested passed each of the three exams. A total of 176 sixth graders were tested; 88.6 percent passed in math, 92.6 percent in reading and 87.5 percent in language.

College Entrance Examinations:
ACT: Average COMPOSITE SCORE: 17.2, down a tenth of a point from 1988. Some 72 seniors took the exam, 58 percent of the senior class.
SAT: Average MATH: 426, down 19 points from 1988; Average VERBAL: 405, down ten points from 1988. There were 35 examinees, some 28 percent of the senior class.

TEACHERS

Humboldt employed 150 classroom teachers in 1989—82 elementary, 47 secondary, 14 special education and seven occupational teachers. The average salary for classroom teachers increased from $25,671 in 1988 to $27,577 in 1989. See Figure 3.

All teachers were white with the exception of three Hispanics and one Asian.

Some 17 percent of Humboldt's elementary teachers and 13 percent of the secondary teachers held an advanced academic degree.

CLASSROOM

Humboldt operated two high schools, one junior high school, and 10 elementary schools.

The rate of average daily attendance was 94.2 percent, up from 92.5 percent in 1988.

The average class sizes for the core academic curriculum were:

	HIGH SCHOOL AVERAGE CLASS SIZE		
	1987	1988	1989
English	16.6	16.3	15.6
Mathematics	18.1	16.4	19.2
Science	18.5	17.9	19.4
Social Studies	18.0	18.8	18.8
OVERALL	17.7	17.1	17.9

	JUNIOR HIGH AVERAGE CLASS SIZE		
	1987	1988	1989
English	22.0	21.8	20.7
Mathematics	19.7	23.8	21.4
Science	24.7	20.8	25.6
Social Studies	23.5	26.6	24.1
OVERALL	22.3	22.9	22.9

The elementary student/teacher ratio was 21.6 in 1989.

The graduation requirements remained unchanged in 1989:

English	3	Social Studies	2.0
Mathematics	3	Physical Ed.	2.5
Science	2	Electives	9.5
		TOTAL	22.0

Figure 3

AVERAGE TEACHER SALARIES
1987–1989

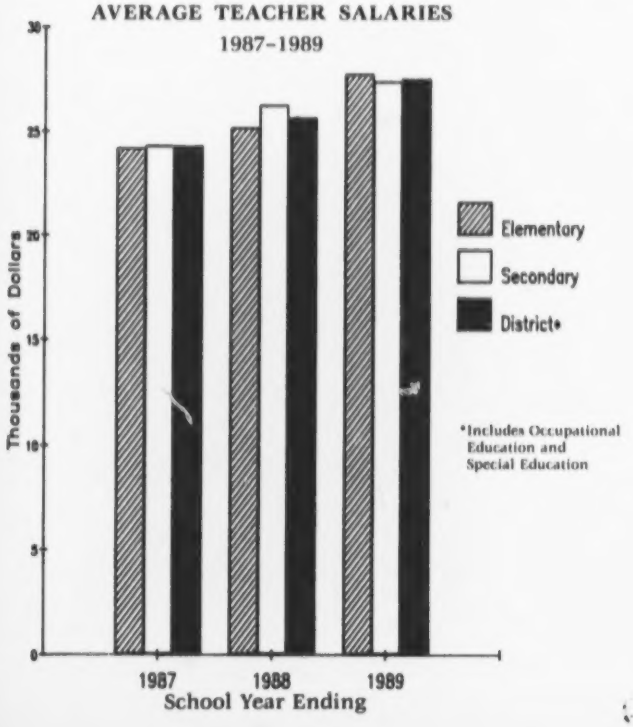


Table 1

NEVADA STANFORD ACHIEVEMENT TEST
School Years 1987–1989

			PERCENTAGE SCORING	
		In Lower Group	In Middle Group	In Upper Group
GRADE 3				
Math	1987	7.8	58.8	33.4
	1988	6.2	60.3	33.5
	1989	6.2	55.4	38.4
Reading	1987	9.8	66.7	23.5
	1988	9.8	71.6	[illegible]6
	1989	5.6	70.1	24.3
Language	1987	7.1	64.1	28.8
	1988	8.8	72.7	18.5
	1989	3.4	73.4	23.2
GRADE 6				
Math	1987	16.0	48.6	35.4
	1988	8.7	51.3	40.0
	1989	11.4	53.1	35.5
Reading	1987	12.5	64.6	22.9
	1988	12.7	54.0	33.3
	1989	7.4	63.6	29.0
Language	1987	15.3	52.8	31.9
	1988	11.3	54.0	34.7
	1989	12.5	56.3	31.2

Lander County School District 1989

A message from Dr. Leon Hensley, Superintendent, Lander County School District

Over the past three years, our district has grown approximately 29 percent. The population increase is a result of gold mining activity and specifically the opening of the Echo Bay/ Cove Mine in northern Lander County. The impact of this population increase has been minimized by the purchase of portable classrooms and the hiring of additional teachers. The collection of net proceeds of mine tax, Echo Bay donations, and the per pupil apportionment from the state distributive school fund has allowed us to keep pace with this student impact.

The district continues to update its goals and objectives in a five-year plan with the major emphasis on curriculum improvement and addressing the needs of at-risk students. For the last three summers, program improvement dollars and estate tax dollars have funded curriculum committees made up of teachers. These summer activities have resulted in the development of curriculum guides, teacher help booklets, and resource guides. The economic outlook for the near future would indicate continual growth and more mining activity.

FINANCIAL

Lander received a total of $6,193,748 in General Fund, Debt Service, and Special Revenues in 1989—54 percent from state sources, 40 percent from local and 6.0 percent from federal.

The cost of operating Lander's schools was $6,180,731, including $536,451 in Debt Service—an average of $4,844 per student, based on a weighted enrollment of 1,276. In addition, Capital Projects cost $2,153,076. Expenditures for School Nutrition were $77,813 and revenues for the program were $67,118. (See Fiscal Tables on report's back pages.)

STUDENTS

See Figure 1. Lander's enrollment has increased by 29 percent from 1,033 in 1987 to 1,336 in 1989. There were 811 elementary students, 517 secondary and eight ungraded.

Some 85 percent of the students were white, 11 percent were Hispanic, four percent were American Indian and Asians and blacks were at less than one percent, each.

Some 225 of Lander's 346 high school students (65 percent) were enrolled in occupational education courses.

Of Lander's 184 special education students, 84 percent were mainstreamed and 16 percent were in self-contained classrooms/programs.

Some 28 percent of the 37,785 lunches served in 1989 were free or reduced in price. On the average, 241 students qualified for free/reduced in price lunches each school month.

STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT

Graduation Rate: 83.5 percent.

High School Dropout Rate:

	9th-12th Total	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
Nevada	9.5%	4.9%	8.5%	11.7%	13.1%
Lander	7.2%	6.4%	6.4%	10.3%	6.1%

Figure 1

STUDENT ENROLLMENT
1987–1989

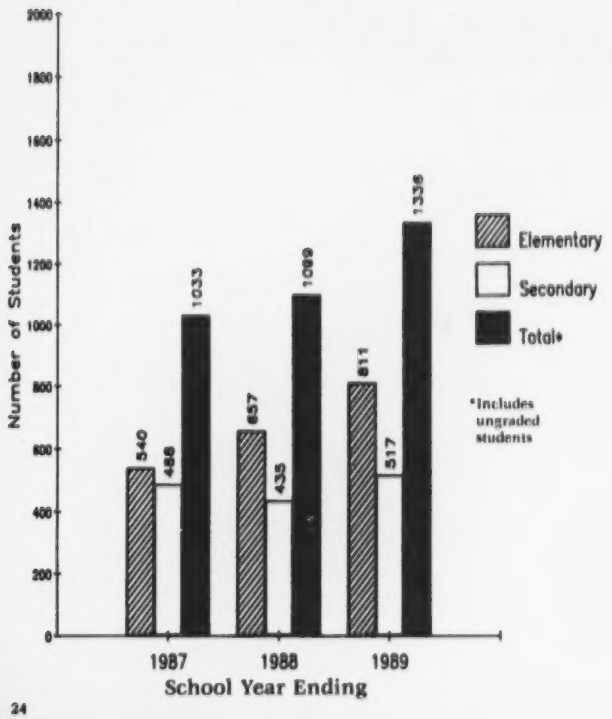
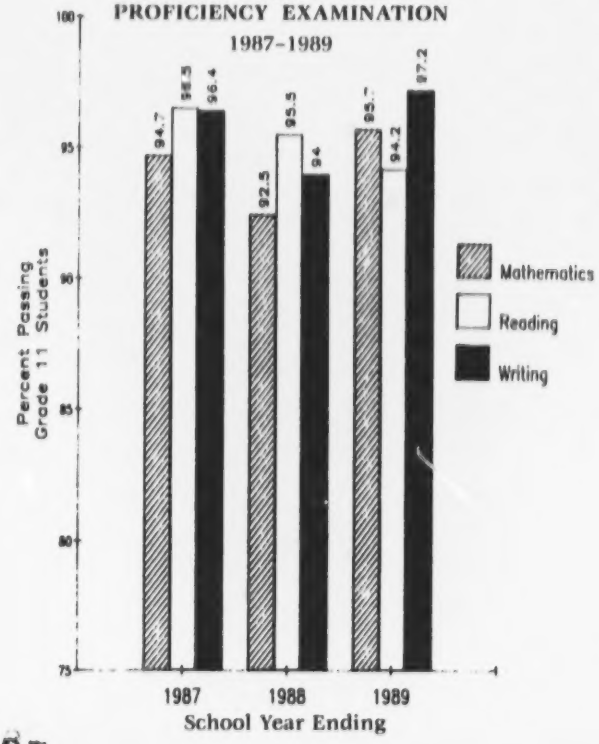


Figure 2

NEVADA HIGH SCHOOL PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION
1987–1989



There were 66 graduates in 1989.

Nevada High School Proficiency Exams: See Figure 2. Of the freshmen tested, 96 percent passed each of the three exams. The juniors passed at rates of better than 94 percent in each of the three exams. Some 88 freshmen and 70 juniors took the tests.

Stanford Achievement Test: See Table 1. Of the 85 third grade examinees, greater than 95 percent passed in math, reading and language. A passing score was earned by 94.7 percent of the sixth graders in math, 92 percent in reading and 89.3 percent in language. A total of 75 sixth graders were tested.

College Entrance Examinations:
ACT: Average COMPOSITE SCORE: 18.6, up from 17.9 the previous year. There were 37 examinees, 57 percent of the senior class.
SAT: No students took the SAT in 1989.

TEACHERS

Lander employed 73 classroom teachers in 1989, up from 66 in 1988 and 63 in 1987. In 1989 there were 38 elementary teachers, 24 secondary, seven special education, and four occupational. Their average salary was $26,199. See Figure 3.

All the teachers were white with the exception of two Hispanics.

Some 13 percent of the elementary and four percent of the secondary teachers held a master's degree.

CLASSROOM

Lander operated two high schools, one junior high and three elementary schools.

An average of 96.4 percent of the students were in attendance on any given school day in 1989.

The average class sizes of the core academic curriculum were:

	HIGH SCHOOL AVERAGE CLASS SIZE		
	1987	1988	1989
English	14.7	16.6	19.2
Mathematics	15.2	11.7	17.0
Science	12.4	15.9	14.6
Social Sciences	17.2	15.9	13.6
OVERALL	14.8	14.7	16.2

	JUNIOR HIGH AVERAGE CLASS SIZE		
	1987	1988	1989
English	17.3	18.4	21.8
Mathematics	17.9	18.8	21.8
Science	19.0	20.0	21.8
Social Sciences	19.5	19.5	21.8
OVERALL	18.4	19.2	21.8

The elementary student/teacher ratio was 21.3 in 1989.

Lander's 1989 graduation requirements were:

English	4	Social Sciences	3
Mathematics	3	Physical Ed.	3
Science	2	Electives	7
		TOTAL	22

Figure 3

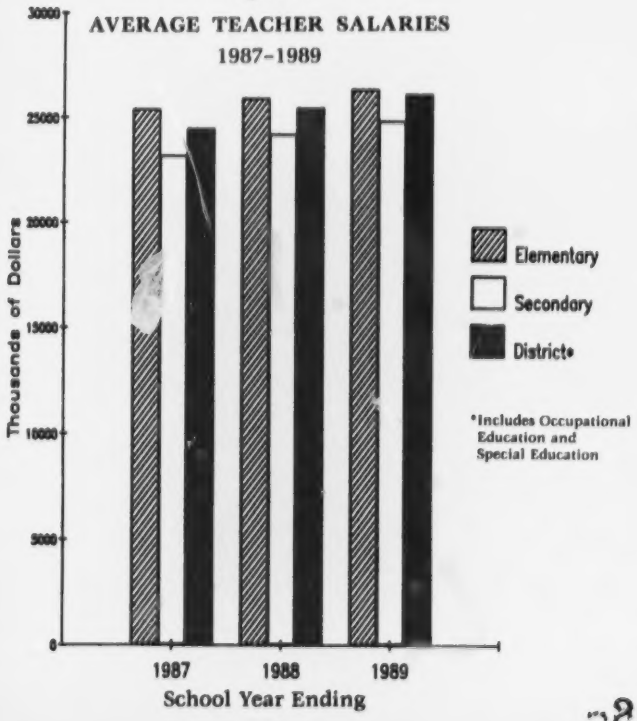
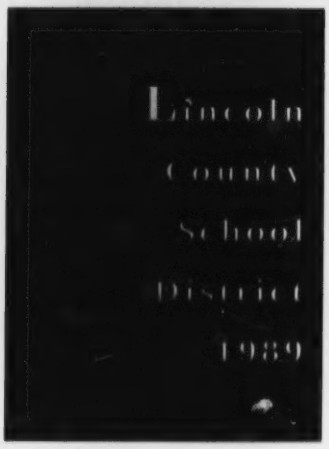


Table 1

NEVADA STANFORD ACHIEVEMENT TEST

School Years 1987–1989

			PERCENTAGE SCORING	
		In Lower Group	In Middle Group	In Upper Group
GRADE 3				
Math	1987	1.3	60.3	38.4
	1988	1.3	58.7	40.0
	1989	4.7	62.4	32.9
Reading	1987	9.5	65.8	24.7
	1988	4.0	80.0	16.0
	1989	4.7	36.5	58.8
Language	1987	4.1	58.9	37.0
	1988	1.3	70.7	28.0
	1989	1.2	65.9	32.9
GRADE 6				
Math	1987	5.8	66.7	27.5
	1988	1.6	76.7	21.7
	1989	5.3	66.7	28.0
Reading	1987	3.9	70.6	25.5
	1988	3.3	78.3	18.4
	1989	8.0	72.0	20.0
Language	1987	3.9	70.6	25.5
	1988	10.0	65.0	25.0
	1989	10.7	64.0	25.3



A message from Dr. Neldon Mathews, Superintendent, Lincoln County School District

The Lincoln County School District is unique when compared to the other districts in the State. Unlike other counties, the overall population in the district has remained very stable. However, the enrollment in the district has increased by approximately 14.8 percent since 1987. The increases in Alamo and at the Training Center in Caliente have required the district to procure modular units and to divide classes. This is the first time in the history of Lincoln County School District that this situation has ever occurred.

Local revenues have dropped off radically from 1988 to 1989. No new industries have come into the county since January of 1987. Lincoln County has not benefited from the increased mining activities that are being realized throughout the State. Public and military agencies have not increased any activity during this period of time nor is it anticipated that there will be any changes. Tourism has increased slightly due to the Great Basin National Park but this has been seasonal.

All of the above notwithstanding, the school district has not accepted a stable, unchanging role. New programs are being developed and all attendance areas are participating in school improvement projects. In the face of reduced revenue from the county and the State, the school district maintains a positive posture and a commitment to providing excellence.

FINANCIAL

Lincoln received a total of $5,621,853 in General Fund, Debt Service, and Special Revenues in 1989—79.8 percent from state sources, 16 percent from local and 4.2 percent from federal.

The cost of operating Lincoln's schools was $5,587,750, including $174,254 in Debt Service—an average of $5,902 per student, based on a weighted enrollment of 946.8. In addition, Capital Projects cost $146,534. Expenditures for School Nutrition were $206,420 and revenues for the program were $134,292. (See Fiscal Tables on report's back pages.)

STUDENTS

See Figure 1. Lincoln's enrollment has increased each of the prior three years and was 972 in 1989. Elementary students numbered 486, secondary 479 and there were seven ungraded.

Some 92 percent of the students were white and five percent Hispanic. Black, American Indian and Asian students each comprised one percent of the remaining 1989 enrollment.

Some 62 percent of Lincoln's 346 high school students were enrolled in occupational education programs.

Some 96 percent of the 105 special education students were mainstreamed and the remainder were in self-contained classrooms/programs.

Of the 90,459 lunches served in 1989, 37 percent were free or reduced in price. Each month an average of 241 students qualified for free or reduced price lunches.

Figure 1

STUDENT ENROLLMENT

1987–1989

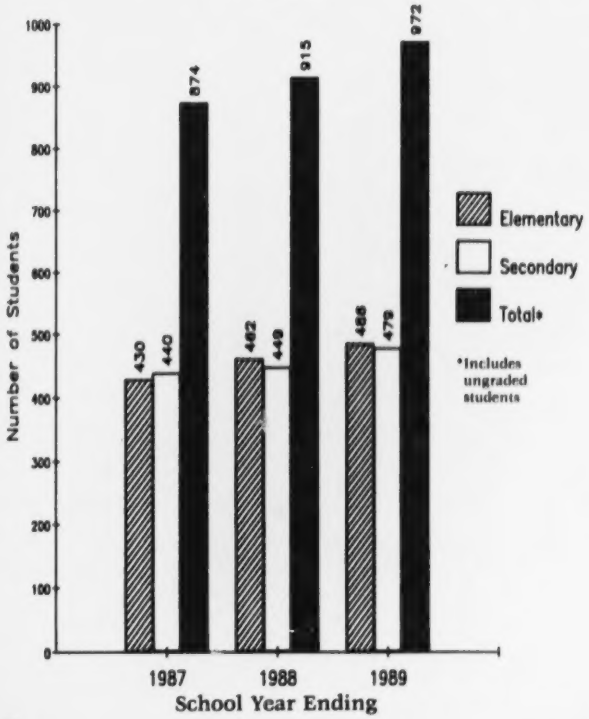
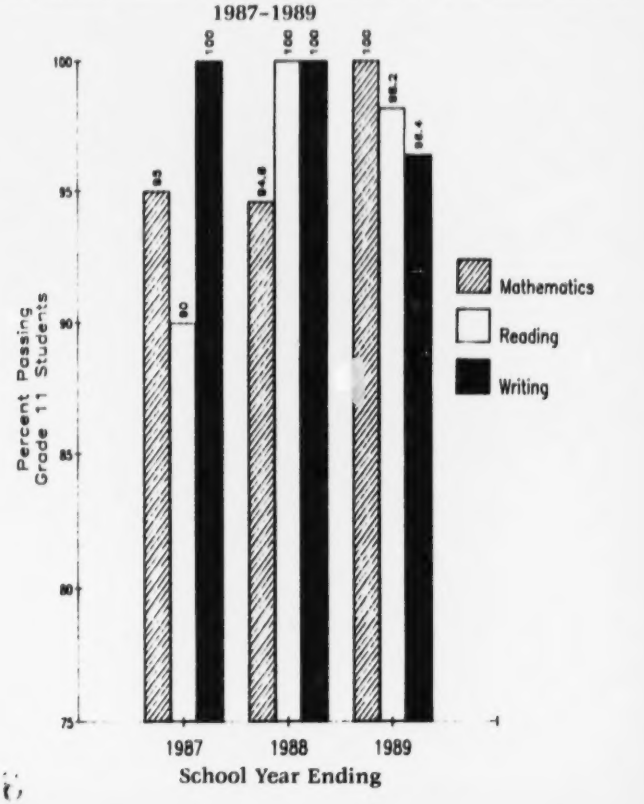


Figure 2

NEVADA HIGH SCHOOL PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION

1987–1989



STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT

Graduation Rate: 87.3 percent.

High School Dropout Rate:

	9th-12th Total	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
Nevada	9.5%	4.9%	8.5%	11.7%	13.1%
Lincoln	2.3%	0.0%	2.8%	2.4%	4.4%

Lincoln graduated 69 seniors in 1989. One student received an adult diploma and 24 qualified for a GED certificate.

Nevada High School Proficiency Exams: See Figure 2. The math exam was passed by 80.2 percent of the ninth graders, the reading by 87 percent and the writing by 97 percent. Among the juniors tested, 100 percent passed in math, 98.2 percent in reading and 96.4 percent in writing. There were 89 freshmen and 56 junior examinees.

Stanford Achievement Test: See Table 1. Greater than 90 percent of the 86 grade three examinees passed each of the three exams. The three exams were also passed by greater than 90 percent of the sixth graders. Some 71 sixth graders took the exams.

College Entrance Examinations:
ACT: Average COMPOSITE SCORE: 19.2, down from 20.4 in 1988. Some 39 seniors took the exam.
SAT: No Lincoln students took the test in 1989.

TEACHERS

A total of 70 classroom teachers were employed—26 elementary, 24 secondary, eight special education and 12 occupational. Their average salary in 1989 was $27,436. See Figure 3.

All the teachers were white with the exception of one American Indian and one Hispanic.

A master's degree was held by 19 percent of the elementary and 17 percent of the secondary teachers.

CLASSROOM

Lincoln operated two high schools, four elementary schools and an institutional high school supported by state funding.

The average daily attendance was 94 percent in 1989.

The average class sizes for the core academic curriculum were:

	HIGH SCHOOL AVERAGE CLASS SIZE		
	1987	1988	1989
English	20.3	18.1	13.6
Mathematics	15.1	14.9	13.5
Science	13.4	15.8	14.4
Social Sciences	15.1	18.3	18.8
OVERALL	16.0	16.9	14.9

	JUNIOR HIGH AVERAGE CLASS SIZE		
	1987	1988	1989
English	16.9	15.5	18.6
Mathematics	16.9	20.4	20.3
Science	19.7	20.3	15.2
Social Sciences	17.6	21.8	21.0
OVERALL	17.7	18.7	18.1

The elementary student/teacher ratio was 17.4.

The graduation requirements in 1989 were (in credits):

English	4	Physical Ed.	2.0
Mathematics	3	Health	0.5
Science	2	Comptr. Awrness	0.5
Social Studies	2	Electives	9.0
		TOTAL	23.0

Students who graduate in 1991-92 will also be required to have earned one credit in Humanities/Arts in addition to the other graduation requirements.

Figure 3

AVERAGE TEACHER SALARIES
1987-1989

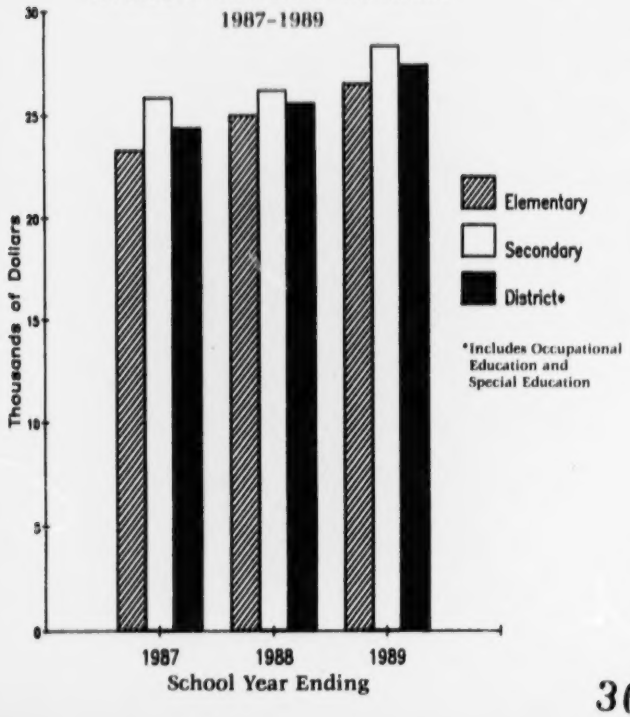


Table 1

NEVADA STANFORD ACHIEVEMENT TEST
School Years 1987-1989

			PERCENTAGE SCORING		
			In Lower Group	In Middle Group	In Upper Group
GRADE 3	Math	1987	8.0	46.0	46.0
		1988	11.3	64.5	24.2
		1989	9.3	39.5	51.2
	Reading	1987	10.0	56.0	34.0
		1988	17.7	53.2	29.1
		1989	7.0	41.9	51.1
	Language	1987	8.0	58.0	34.0
		1988	19.4	51.6	29.0
		1989	7.0	54.7	38.3
GRADE 6	Math	1987	11.1	46.3	42.6
		1988	11.9	50.8	37.3
		1989	5.7	36.6	57.7
	Reading	1987	9.3	61.1	29.6
		1988	6.7	49.2	44.1
		1989	1.4	47.9	50.7
	Language	1987	13.0	59.3	27.7
		1988	13.6	52.5	33.9
		1989	8.5	52.1	39.4

Lyon County School District 1989

A message from Dr. Barton W. Welsh, Superintendent, Lyon County School District

Over the past several years there have been a number of changes in Lyon County. The most dramatic is a continuing increase in both community population and school population in the northern half of the county.

The Dayton and Fernley attendance areas have both shown dramatic increases in enrollment, with Dayton Elementary School growing 21 percent in its student population in one year. This is primarily because new industries have moved into those areas and brought a substantial increase in population.

The Fernley area continues to grow sporadically, based on the overflow population in the Reno area as well as somewhat reduced home and land costs in the Fernley area. The Yerington area remains stable in terms of its community growth, although the elementary school has continued to grow.

In November of 1988 the school district passed a $17.8 million bond authorization and is beginning a five to ten year building program.

FINANCIAL

Lyon received a total of $16,200,701 in General Fund, Debt Service, and Special Revenues—67.9 percent from state sources, 27.9 percent from local and 4.2 percent from federal.

The cost of operating Lyon's schools was $15,907,900, including $1,007,781 in Debt Service—an average of $4,449 per student, based on a weighted enrollment of 3,576. In addition, Capital Projects cost $745,114. Expenditures for School Nutrition were $626,441 and revenues for the program were $561,847. (See Fiscal Tables on report's back pages.)

STUDENTS

See Figure 1. Lyon's enrollment increased by five percent from 1988 to 3,706 in 1989. Elementary students increased in number by 16 percent over the prior three years to 2,152 in 1989. Secondary students numbered 1,537 and ungraded students 17.

Among the students, 88 percent were white, six percent were Hispanic, four percent American Indian, one percent Asian and blacks at less than one percent.

Of Lyon's 1,020 high school students, 50 percent were enrolled in occupational education courses.

Special education enrollments totaled 421 in 1989. Some 85 percent were mainstreamed with the remainder in self-contained classrooms/programs.

The district served 327,650 lunches in 1989. Approximately 987 students received free or reduced price lunches (40 percent of the total) each month.

STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT

Graduation Rate: 87.3 percent.

Figure 1

STUDENT ENROLLMENT

1987–1989

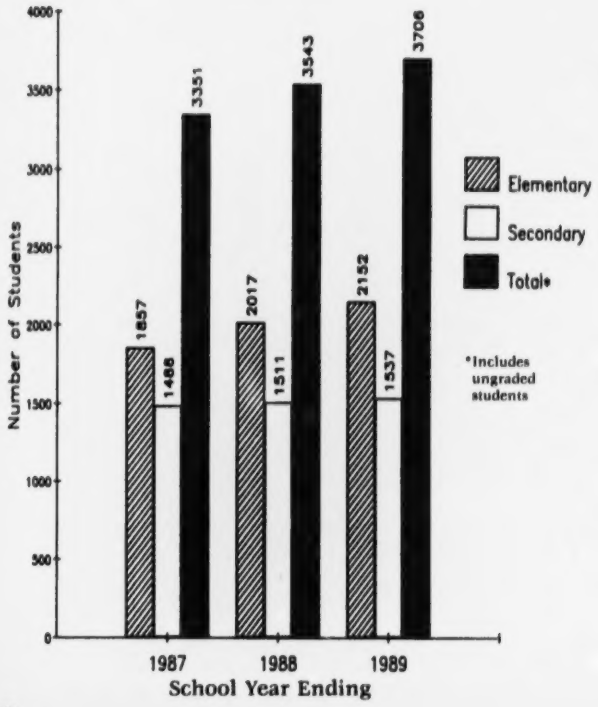
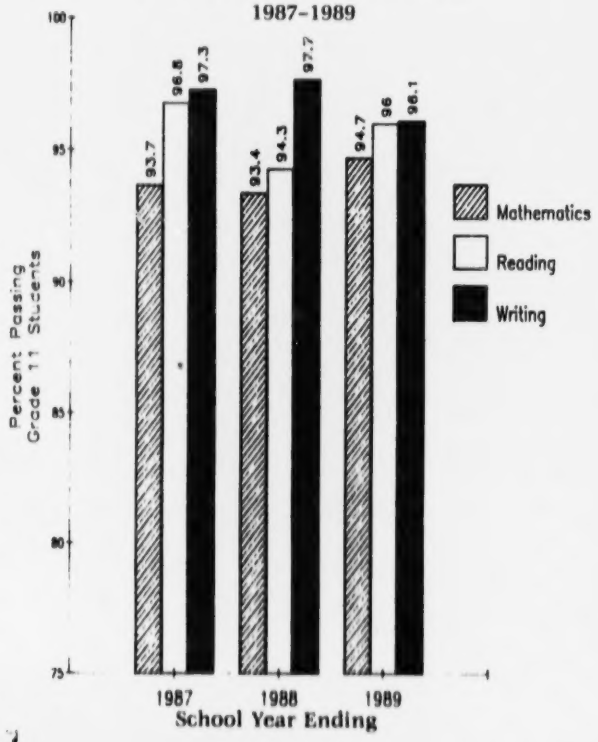


Figure 2

NEVADA HIGH SCHOOL PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION

1987–1989



High School Dropout Rate:

	9th-12th Total	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
Nevada	9.5%	4.9%	8.5%	11.7%	13.1%
Lyon	6.0%	3.1%	4.6%	7.6%	9.1%

Lyon graduated 206 seniors in 1989. One student received a Certificate of Attendance. Adult diplomas were awarded to six students and 21 individuals qualified for a GED certificate.

Nevada High School Proficiency Exams: See Figure 2. Of the 246 freshmen tested, 86.4 percent passed in math, 81.7 percent in reading and 96.9 percent in writing. The 226 juniors passed at a rate of over 94 percent in each of the three exams.

Stanford Achievement Test: See Table 1. Of the 256 third graders tested in 1989, 91.7 percent passed in math, 89.9 percent in reading and 92.2 percent in language. Some 262 sixth graders were tested with 82.8 percent passing in math, 87 percent in reading and 84.8 percent in language.

College Entrance Examinations:
ACT: Average COMPOSITE SCORE: 17.4, down from 18.9 in 1988. A total of 92 seniors took the exam, 40 percent of the senior class.
SAT: Average MATH: 494, down from 521 in 1988; Average VERBAL: 470, down 2 points. Some 22 seniors took the exam, 10 percent of the senior class.

TEACHERS

Lyon increased its number of classroom teachers by 11 percent over the last three years to 201 in 1989. There were 104 elementary teachers, 63 secondary, 24 special education, and 10 occupational. Their average salary in 1989 was $26,994. See Figure 3.

Among the teachers, 99 percent were white, with Hispanics, Asians and American Indians at less than one percent each.

A master's degree was held by three percent of the elementary and eight percent of the secondary teachers.

CLASSROOM

Lyon operated 11 schools including four high schools, two middle schools and five elementary schools.

On any given school day, an average of 92.3 percent of Lyon's students were in attendance.

The average class sizes for the core academic curriculum were:

HIGH SCHOOL AVERAGE CLASS SIZE	1987	1988	1989
English	20.7	20.6	20.6
Mathematics	18.1	19.4	18.1
Science	18.5	21.9	22.6
Social Studies	23.9	24.7	22.9
OVERALL	20.2	21.6	20.9

JUNIOR HIGH AVERAGE CLASS SIZE	1987	1988	1989
English	22.2	20.8	20.2
Mathematics	20.3	19.0	20.6
Science	20.4	21.1	20.5
Social Studies	21.6	21.5	21.7
OVERALL	21.1	20.5	20.7

Lyon's elementary student/teacher ratio was 21.7 in 1989.

The graduation requirements were (in credits):

English	4	Physical Ed.	2.0
Mathematics	2	Health	0.5
Science	1	Electives	8.5
Social Studies	3		
		TOTAL	21.0

Figure 3

AVERAGE TEACHER SALARIES
1987–1989

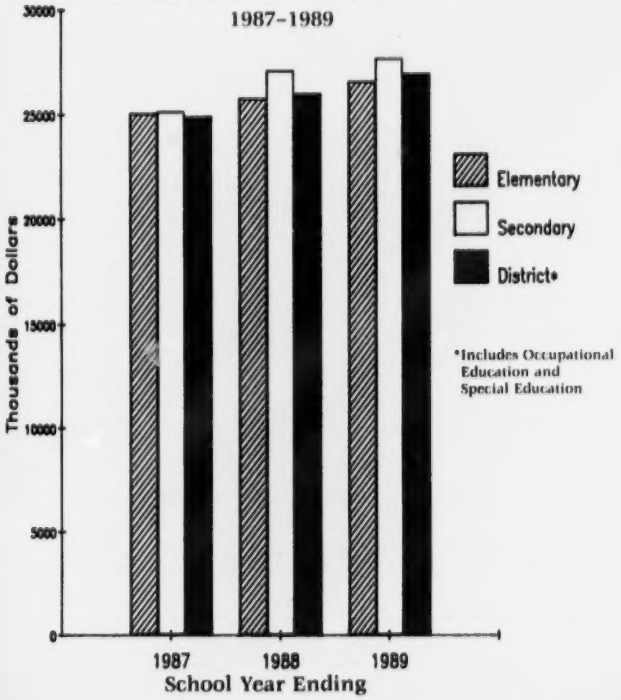


Table 1

NEVADA STANFORD ACHIEVEMENT TEST
School Years 1987–1989

			PERCENTAGE SCORING		
			In Lower Group	In Middle Group	In Upper Group
GRADE 3	Math	1987	12.8	65.3	21.9
		1988	8.3	60.8	30.9
		1989	8.2	58.3	33.5
	Reading	1987	8.1	67.9	24.0
		1988	8.1	59.3	32.6
		1989	10.1	61.1	28.8
	Language	1987	8.0	68.4	23.6
		1988	2.9	68.1	29.0
		1989	7.7	64.0	28.3
GRADE 6	Math	1987	11.4	62.0	26.6
		1988	11.4	61.2	27.4
		1989	17.2	57.1	25.7
	Reading	1987	9.9	59.0	31.1
		1988	8.9	62.6	28.5
		1989	13.0	57.2	29.8
	Language	1987	14.0	51.6	34.4
		1988	16.3	58.6	25.1
		1989	15.2	58.2	26.6

Mineral County School District 1989

A message from Arlo Funk, Superintendent, Mineral County School District

The population has increased slightly (between 1-2 percent) since January 1, 1987. However, while the county experienced slight growth, enrollment in the schools continues to decrease. We have had an approximate 5.5 percent decrease in student enrollment. Hopefully this year will be the low ebb.

Mining has played the biggest role for a general increase in county population figures.

County revenues have increased—again this is attributable to mining activities. We haven't gained any new industry, nor have we lost any industry. Activity at Hawthorne Ammunition Depot remains about the same.

We are hopeful that the National Guard will locate in Mineral County. Currently environmental studies are being done. While it may be three or so years before this happens, we will be ready.

FINANCIAL

Mineral received a total of $5,336,946 in General Fund and Debt Service revenues in 1989—60.5 percent from state sources, 27.4 percent from local and 12.1 percent from federal.

The cost of operating Mineral's schools was $5,247,906, including $87,188 in Debt Service—an average of $4,649 per student, based on a weighted enrollment of 1,128.8. There was no Capital Projects cost. Expenditures for School Nutrition were $130,434 and revenues for the program were $104,500. (See Fiscal Tables on report's back pages.)

STUDENTS

See Figure 1. Mineral's enrollment decreased by nine students in 1988 to 1,150 students in 1989. Elementary students numbered 657 and secondary 491. There were two ungraded students.

The ethnic makeup of the students was 79 percent white, nine percent American Indian, six percent black, four percent Hispanic and two percent Asian.

Some 90 percent of Mineral's 127 special education students were mainstreamed and the remainder were in self-contained classrooms/programs.

There were 77,682 lunches served in 1989, 29 percent of them free or reduced in price. An average of 662 students qualified for these lunches each school month.

STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT

Graduation Rate: 58.2 percent.

High School Dropout Rate:

	9th-12th Total	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
Nevada	9.5%	4.9%	8.5%	11.7%	13.1%
Mineral	8.4%	0.0%	12.1%	5.4%	16.2%

Figure 1

STUDENT ENROLLMENT
1987–1989

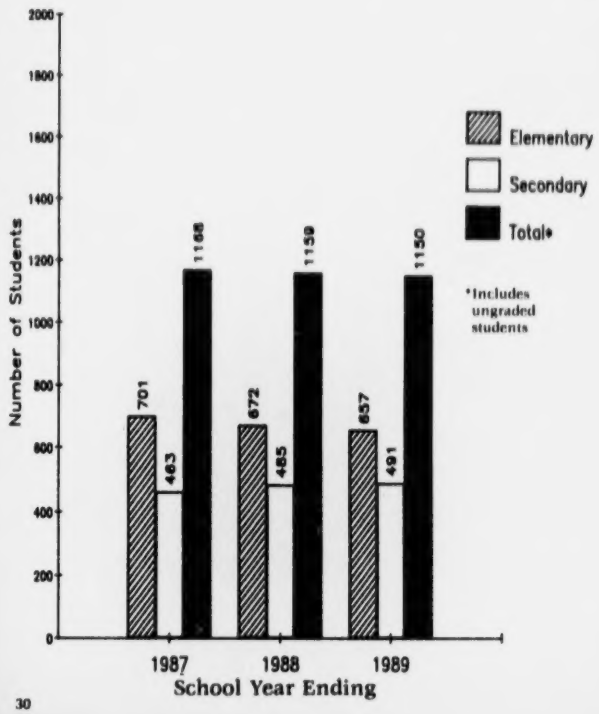
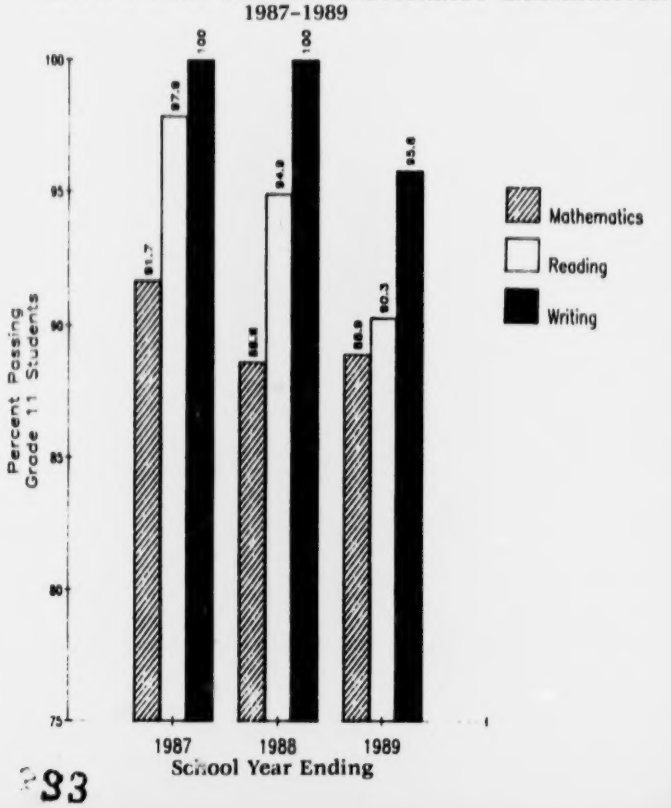


Figure 2

NEVADA HIGH SCHOOL PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION
1987–1989



Mineral graduated 71 seniors in 1989. Five students earned adult diplomas and 12 qualified for GED certificates.

Nevada High School Proficiency Exams: See Figure 2. The 65 ninth graders passed at rates of 67.7 percent in math, 80 percent in reading and 94.6 percent in writing. Of the 72 juniors tested, 88.9 percent passed in math, 90.3 percent in reading and 95.8 percent in writing.

Stanford Achievement Test: See Table 1. Greater than 95 percent of the third graders passed the three sections. Passing rates among sixth graders stood at 77.8 percent in math, 91.7 percent in reading and 84.7 percent in language. Tested were 60 third graders and 72 sixth graders.

College Entrance Examinations:
ACT: Average COMPOSITE SCORE: 17, down from 18.3 the prior year. Some 26 seniors took the exam, 27 percent of the senior class.
SAT: Average MATH: 467, up from 431 in 1988; Average VERBAL: 422, up from 411. There were 13 senior test takers.

TEACHERS

Mineral's 68 teachers included 30 elementary, 24 secondary, ten special education and four occupational teachers. Their average salary in 1989 was $28,939. See Figure 3.

Of the classroom teachers, 96 percent were white and four percent were American Indian.

Some 16 percent of the elementary and eight percent of the secondary teachers held a master's degree.

CLASSROOM

Mineral operated four schools in 1989—one high school and three elementary schools.

On any given school day, 92.2 percent of Mineral's enrollment attended school.

The average class sizes of the core academic curriculum were:

	HIGH SCHOOL AVERAGE CLASS SIZE		
	1987	1988	1989
English	17.2	20.5	19.7
Mathematics	23.4	20.1	15.9
Science	22.8	20.4	19.9
Social Studies	17.5	27.1	21.1
OVERALL	19.6	21.6	19.1

	JUNIOR HIGH AVERAGE CLASS SIZE		
	1987	1988	1989
English	20.3	18.3	18.3
Mathematics	19.8	17.7	17.4
Science	19.5	17.7	16.3
Social Studies	22.2	19.9	17.3
OVERALL	20.4	18.3	17.3

The elementary student/teacher ratio was 23.5 in 1989.

The graduation requirements were (in credits):

English	3	Physical Ed.	2.0
Mathematics	2	Health	0.5
Science	2	Electives	8.5
Social Studies	3		
		TOTAL	21.0

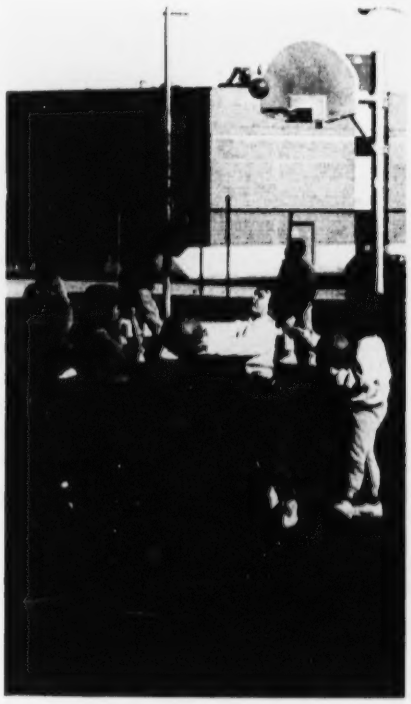


Figure 3

AVERAGE TEACHER SALARIES
1987–1989

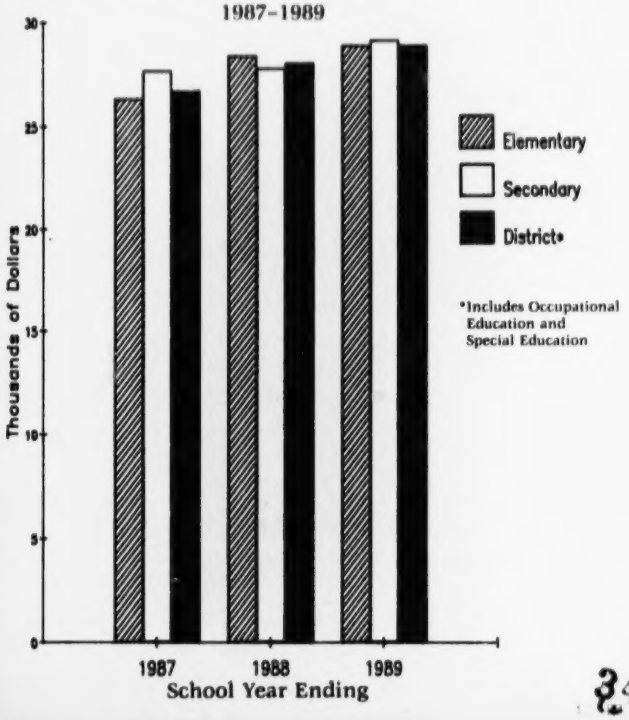
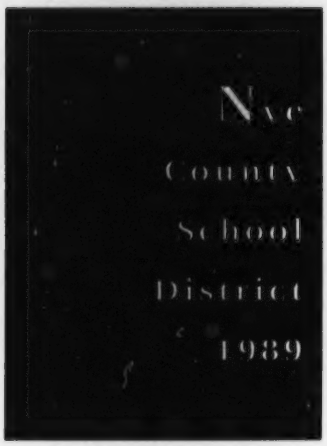


Table 1

NEVADA STANDARD ACHIEVEMENT TEST
School Years 1987–1989

			PERCENTAGE SCORING	
		In Lower Group	In Middle Group	In Upper Group
GRADE 3				
Math	1987	3.8	62.9	33.3
	1988	6.9	44.4	48.7
	1989	3.3	58.3	38.4
Reading	1987	2.6	69.2	28.2
	1988	6.9	68.1	25.0
	1989	3.3	70.0	26.7
Language	1987	1.3	78.2	20.5
	1988	6.9	65.3	27.8
	1989	1.6	81.7	16.7
GRADE 6				
Math	1987	6.9	65.5	27.6
	1988	6.8	68.5	24.7
	1989	22.2	58.3	19.5
Reading	1987	15.5	62.1	22.4
	1988	5.5	78.1	16.4
	1989	8.3	66.7	25.0
Language	1987	19.0	55.2	25.8
	1988	9.5	65.8	24.7
	1989	15.3	63.9	20.8



A message from Robert Ragar, Superintendent, Nye County School District

The Nye County School District is continuing to experience a steady growth pattern, and the 1989-90 school year reflects an approximate growth rate of six percent. Since the Nye County Schools are at capacity, we are experiencing overcrowding conditions. The district was fortunate to successfully pass a $30,000,000 bond issue and ground breaking has commenced; however, until the new facilities are completed, we expect continued overcrowding.

Mining and test site operations continue to have a major impact upon the economic growth of all of our rural communities. While this district continues to have increases in revenues, it is very much dependent upon the success of our mining communities.

The major policy objective of this school district continues to be to offer the students of all our rural communities the best possible educational opportunities.

FINANCIAL

Nye received a total of $14,846,697 in General Fund, Debt Service, and Special Revenues in 1989—38.9 percent from state sources, 58 percent from local and 3.0 percent from federal.

The cost of operating Nye's schools was $13,351,709, including $991,061 in Debt Service—an average of $4,479 per student, based on a weighted enrollment of 2,980.8. In addition, Capital Projects cost $710,821. Expenditures for School Nutrition were $676,461 and revenues for the program were $618,888. (See Fiscal Tables on report's back pages.)

STUDENTS

See Figure 1. Nye's enrollment increased each of the prior two years to 3,080 students in 1989. Both elementary (1,798) and secondary (1,275) students showed a prior three-year increase of 17 percent.

Some 86 percent of the students were white, nine percent Hispanic, three percent American Indian and Asians and blacks each accounted for one percent.

All 375 of the special education students were mainstreamed.

Nye served 276,436 lunches in 1989, 32 percent of them free or reduced in price. An average of 662 students were served free or reduced price lunches each month.

STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT

Graduation Rate: 69.4 percent.

High School Dropout Rate:

	9th-12th Total	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
Nevada	9.5%	4.9%	8.5%	11.7%	13.1%
Nye	7.5%	3.6%	7.1%	13.1%	7.0%

There were 163 graduates in 1989. Another seven students were awarded adult diplomas.

Figure 1

STUDENT ENROLLMENT

1987-1989

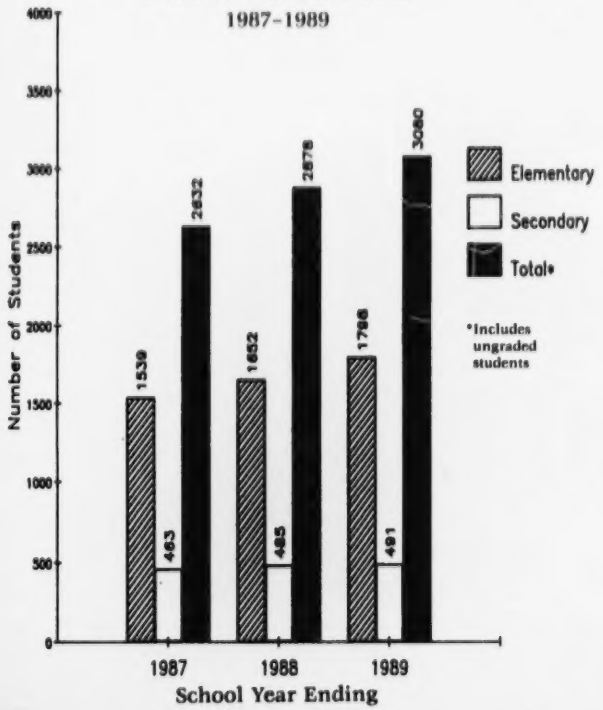
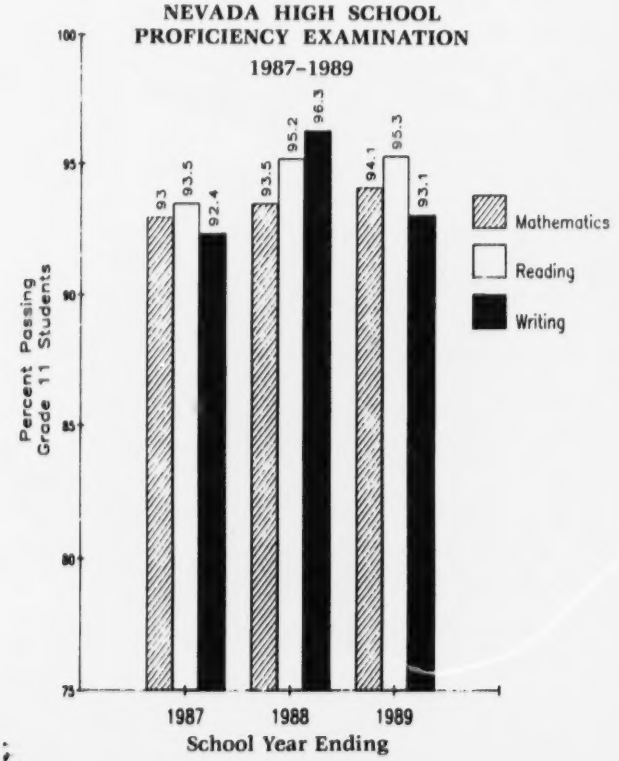
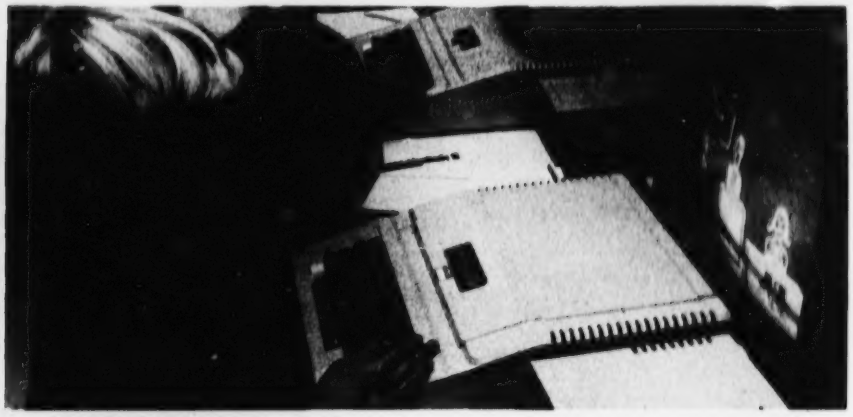


Figure 2

NEVADA HIGH SCHOOL PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION

1987-1989





Nevada High School Proficiency Exams: See Figure 2. Of the 202 freshmen tested, 88.1 percent passed in math, 92.2 percent in reading and 95 percent in writing. Among the 172 juniors tested, 94.1 percent passed in math, 95.3 percent in reading and 93.1 percent in writing.

Stanford Achievement Test: See Table 1. A passing score was earned by 72.2 percent of the third graders in math, 81.3 percent in reading and 79.7 percent in language. Among the sixth graders, 79.6 percent passed in math, 76.5 percent in reading and 65.1 percent in language. There were 210 grade three and 245 grade six examinees.

College Entrance Examinations:
ACT: Average COMPOSITE SCORE: 17.8, down from 17.9 in 1988; 46 seniors took the exam, 25 percent of the senior class.
SAT: Average MATH: 398, down from 447 in 1988; Average VERBAL: 361, down from 446; 24 seniors took the exam.

TEACHERS

Nye employed 166 classroom teachers in 1989, an 11 percent increase over the last three years. Some 92 were elementary teachers, 44 secondary, 18 special education and 12 occupational. Their average salary in 1989 was $26,710. See Figure 3.

All the teachers were white.

A master's degree was held by 14 percent of the elementary and 17 percent of the secondary teachers.

CLASSROOM

Nye consisted of 14 schools in 1989—four high schools, one middle school, and nine elementary schools.

On a given day an average of 91 percent of the students were in attendance.

The average class sizes for the core academic curriculum were:

	HIGH SCHOOL AVERAGE CLASS SIZE		
	1987	1988	1989
English	18.0	18.4	21.7
Mathematics	14.7	17.6	19.0
Science	11.3	15.1	19.1
Social Studies	21.0	21.2	22.9
OVERALL	16.1	18.1	20.8

	JUNIOR HIGH AVERAGE CLASS SIZE		
	1987	1988	1989
English	16.3	20.4	19.7
Mathematics	17.2	20.0	22.2
Science	15.9	21.0	18.5
Social Studies	17.8	22.7	21.2
OVERALL	16.8	20.9	20.1

The student/teacher ratio was 20.9 in 1989.

Nye graduation requirements remained at (in credits):

English	4	Physical Ed.	2.0
Mathematics	2	Health	0.5
Science	1	Other	1.0
Social Studies	2	Electives	9.5
		TOTAL	22.0

Figure 3

AVERAGE TEACHER SALARIES
1987–1989

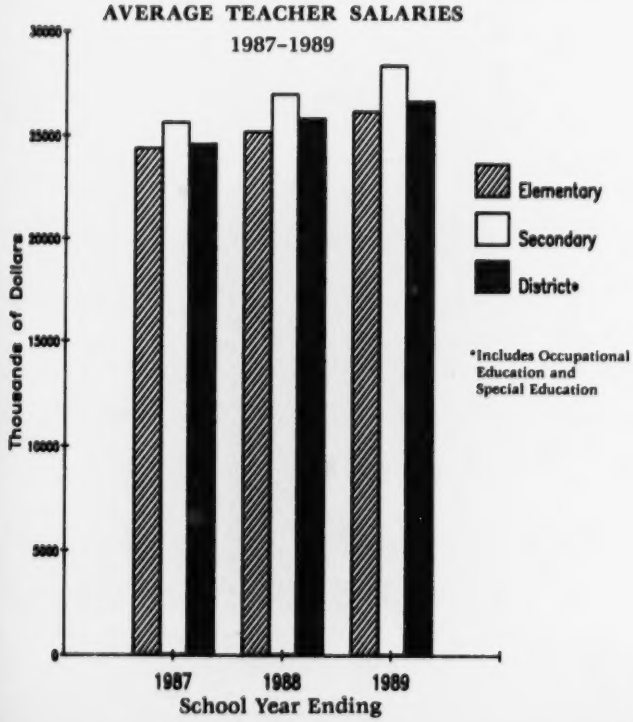


Table 1

NEVADA STANFORD ACHIEVEMENT TEST
School Years 1987–1989

			PERCENTAGE SCORING		
			In Lower Group	In Middle Group	In Upper Group
GRADE 3	Math	1987	10.6	65.4	24.0
		1988	17.7	56.1	26.2
		1989	27.8	56.9	15.3
	Reading	1987	11.5	68.7	19.8
		1988	17.3	56.5	26.2
		1989	18.7	68.2	13.1
	Language	1987	15.4	67.3	17.3
		1988	13.6	75.1	11.3
		1989	20.3	62.8	16.9
GRADE 6	Math	1987	15.2	53.0	31.8
		1988	18.1	61.3	20.6
		1989	20.4	58.7	20.9
	Reading	1987	8.7	66.0	25.3
		1988	18.7	54.4	26.9
		1989	23.5	55.1	21.4
	Language	1987	14.3	64.3	21.4
		1988	23.7	51.3	25.0
		1989	34.9	52.2	12.9

Pershing County School District 1989

A message from James P. Kiley, Superintendent, Pershing County School District

Since January 1, 1987, the student population served by the Pershing County Schools has increased approximately nine percent. Most of the growth in student population is the result of gold and silver mining activities in the county. In addition to the increase in student population, the schools are experiencing a greater student transiency rate throughout the school year as mining employees do seem to relocate frequently.

The increased number of students has been most noticeable at the elementary school level. All of the classroom space, including four modular classrooms, is presently in use at the Lovelock Elementary School. The planned construction of a Nevada Medium Security Prison in Lovelock will contribute to further increases in the number of students served by the Lovelock schools.

The Pershing County Board of School Trustees has retained an architect to assist in the preparation of a bond issue for the construction of a new elementary school in Lovelock. Once the new elementary school is completed the existing elementary school will be converted to a middle school for students, grades 6-8. It is expected that the added classroom space will enable the school district to meet the class size standards established by the 1989 Nevada Legislature.

FINANCIAL

Pershing received a total of $3,852,567 in General Fund, Debt Service, and Special Revenues in 1989—44 percent from state sources, 51.8 percent from local and 4.2 percent from federal.

The cost of operating Pershing's schools was $3,591,014, including $268,006 in Debt Service—an average of $4,845 per student, based on a weighted enrollment of 741.2. There was no Capital Projects cost. Expenditures for School Nutrition were $92,902 and revenues for the program were $54,286. (See Fiscal Tables on report's back pages.)

STUDENTS

See Figure 1. Pershing enrolled 770 students in 1989. There were 488 elementary, 281 secondary and one ungraded.

Some 77 percent of the students were white, 16 percent Hispanic, six percent American Indian and Asians and blacks were less than one percent each.

All 69 special education students were mainstreamed.

Some 38 percent of the 60,009 school lunches served in 1989 were free or reduced in price. Approximately 537 students qualified each month for these lunches.

STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT

Graduation Rate: 80.4 percent.

High School Dropout Rate:

	9th-12th Total	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
Nevada	9.5%	4.9%	8.5%	11.7%	13.1%
Pershing	7.9%	2.1%	10.4%	6.4%	13.9%

There were 41 graduates. Another seven students qualified for a GED certificate.

Figure 1

STUDENT ENROLLMENT
1987-1989

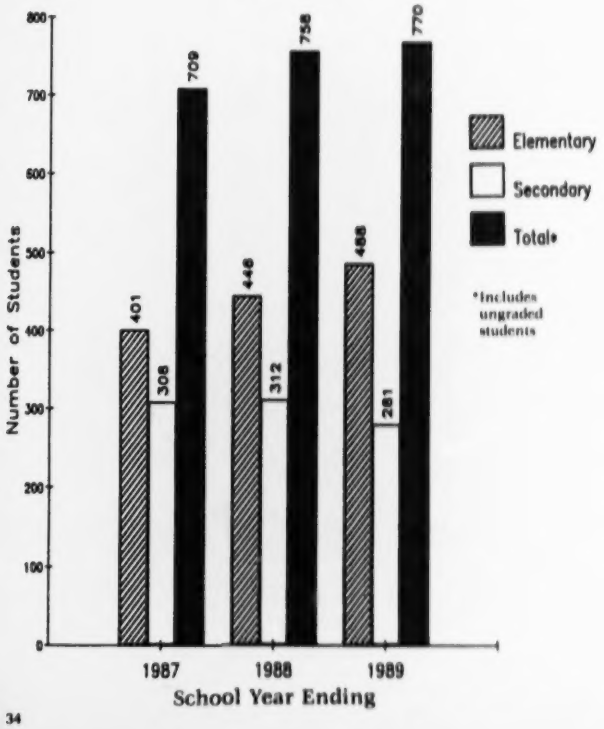
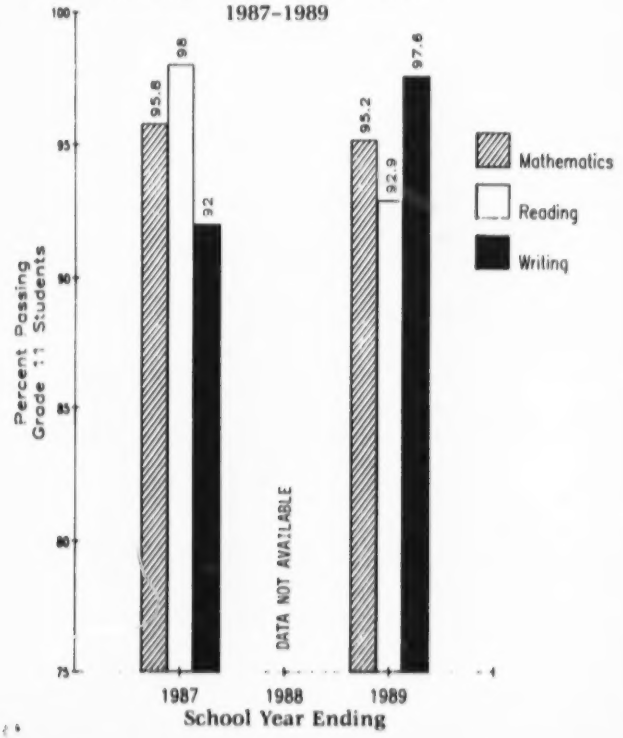


Figure 2

NEVADA HIGH SCHOOL PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION
1987-1989



Nevada High School Proficiency Exams: See Figure 2. Of the 41 freshmen tested, 68.3 percent passed in math, 87.8 percent in reading and 92.9 percent in writing. The 42 junior examinees passed at rates of greater than 90 percent on each of the three exams.

Stanford Achievement Test: See Table 1. Among the 59 third graders tested, 79.7 percent passed in math, 83.1 percent in reading and 86.4 percent in language. Of the 39 sixth graders tested, 82.1 percent passed in math, 87.2 percent in reading and 82.1 percent in language.

College Entrance Examinations:
ACT: Average COMPOSITE SCORE: 18.2, down from 18.9 in 1988. A total of 17 seniors took the test.
SAT: Average MATH: 599, down from 616 the prior year; Average VERBAL: 509, down from 540 in 1988. Nine seniors attempted the exam in 1989.

TEACHERS

Pershing employed 46 classroom teachers in 1989–23 elementary, 13 secondary, five special education and five occupational. The average salary for classroom teachers in 1989 was $28,069. See Figure 3.

All the teachers were white with the exception of one American Indian and one Hispanic.

An advanced academic degree was held by four of the elementary and three of the secondary teachers.

CLASSROOM

Pershing operated one high school and two elementary schools in 1989.

On average, 92.8 percent of the students were in attendance daily.

The average class sizes for the core academic curriculum were:

	HIGH SCHOOL AVERAGE CLASS SIZE		
	1987	1988	1989
English	23.3	19.1	16.5
Mathematics	20.9	18.8	16.5
Science	17.1	15.8	15.9
Social Studies	19.3	21.5	15.7
OVERALL	20.3	18.8	16.2

	JUNIOR HIGH AVERAGE CLASS SIZE		
	1987	1988	1989
English	26.3	25.5	25.4
Mathematics	26.3	26.5	24.8
Science	26.3	26.0	22.5
Social Studies	26.3	26.8	28.0
OVERALL	26.3	26.2	24.9

Pershing's student/teacher ratio was 24.4 in 1989.

Pershing graduation requirements were (in credits):

English	4	Physical Ed.	2.5
Mathematics	2	Health	0.5
Science	2	Other	1.0
Social Studies	2	Electives	9.0
		TOTAL	23.0

Figure 3

AVERAGE TEACHER SALARIES
1987–1989

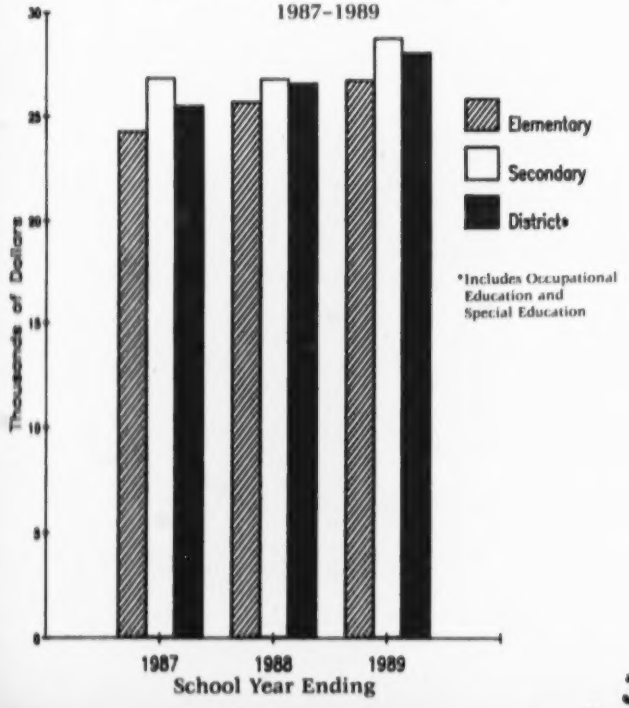


Table 1

NEVADA STANFORD ACHIEVEMENT TEST
School Years 1987–1989

			PERCENTAGE SCORING		
			In Lower Group	In Middle Group	In Upper Group
GRADE 3	Math	1987	30.6	58.1	11.3
		1988	25.5	41.8	32.7
		1989	20.3	67.8	11.9
	Reading	1987	15.2	72.9	11.9
		1988	16.0	56.0	28.0
		1989	16.9	55.9	27.2
	Language	1987	11.3	75.8	12.9
		1988	7.4	64.8	27.8
		1989	13.6	62.7	23.7
GRADE 6	Math	1987	11.3	59.2	29.5
		1988	10.4	58.3	31.3
		1989	17.9	56.4	25.7
	Reading	1987	14.0	64.0	22.0
		1988	1.9	65.4	32.7
		1989	12.8	53.8	33.4
	Language	1987	20.0	48.0	32.0
		1988	4.0	66.0	30.0
		1989	17.9	59.0	23.1

Storey County School District 1989

A message from Dr. Lawrence Dunton, Superintendent, Storey County School District

In the fall of 1989, Storey County School District opened the doors of the new Virginia City High School. This new, modern facility will allow the high school students in Storey County to update their curriculum offerings to include vocational/technical education. In addition, the new high school has a spacious library and a sparkling new gym where the many state basketball banners will be displayed.

Storey also made some personnel changes this year. Dr. Larry Dunton is the District's new Superintendent and Mr. Jim Ryan is the new high school principal.

FINANCIAL

Storey received a total of $1,988,173 in General Fund, Debt Service, and Special Revenues in 1989—49.9 percent from state sources, 47.1 percent from local and 3.0 percent from federal.

The cost of operating Storey's schools was $2,158,675, including $364,621 in Debt Service—an average of $7,332 per student, based on a weighted enrollment of 294.4. In addition, Capital Projects cost $3,031,370. Expenditures for School Nutrition were $51,704 and revenues for the program were $32,164. (See Fiscal Tables on report's back pages.)

Figure 1

STUDENT ENROLLMENT

1987–1989

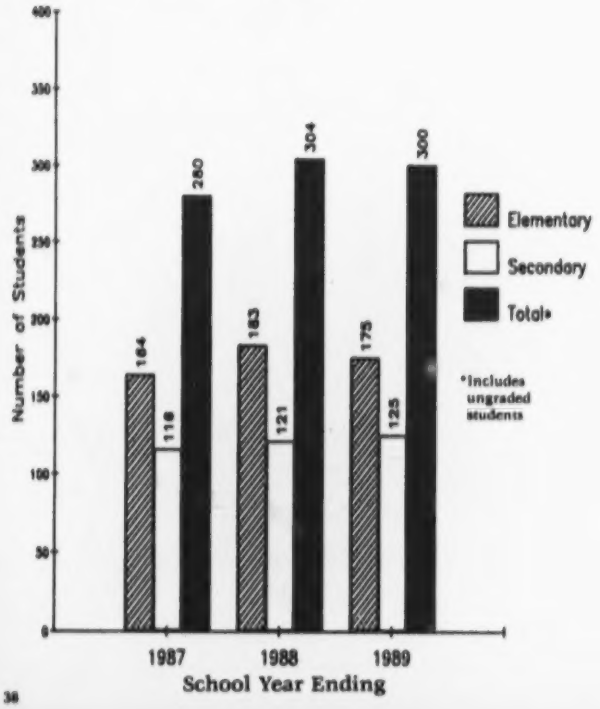
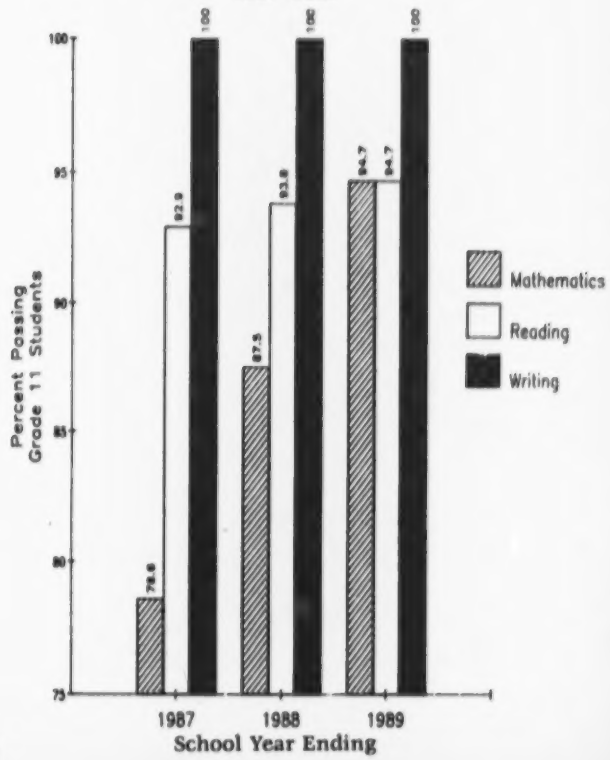


Figure 2

NEVADA HIGH SCHOOL PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION

1987–1989



STUDENTS

See Figure 1. There were 330 students enrolled in Storey in 1989. Among those, were 175 elementary students and 125 secondary. There were no ungraded students.

Among the 1989 students, 95 percent were white, three percent were Hispanic and Asians, American Indians and blacks accounted for less than one percent each.

A total of 25 of Storey's 67 high school students were enrolled in occupational education courses in 1989.

All 33 special education students were mainstreamed.

Some 22 percent of the 17,100 lunches that were served were free or reduced in price. An average of 38 students qualified for free or reduced price lunches each month.

STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT

Graduation Rate: 63.6 percent.

High School Dropout Rate:

	9th-12th Total	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
Nevada	9.5%	4.9%	8.5%	11.7%	13.1%
Storey	6.0%	0.0%	11.1%	5.3%	6.3%

Storey graduated 14 of its 16 seniors in 1989.

Nevada High School Proficiency Exams: See Figure 2. Of the 11 Storey freshmen, nine passed in math, ten in reading and all passed in writing. Of the 19 juniors tested, 18 passed in math, 18 in reading and 19 in writing.

Stanford Achievement Test: See Table 1. Of the 23 third graders tested, 15 passed in math and 17 passed in reading and language. Among the 24 sixth grade examinees, 20 passed in math, 23 in reading, and 21 in language.

College Entrance Examinations:
ACT: Average COMPOSITE SCORE: 23.2, up from 16.6 in 1988. There were five senior examinees, 31 percent of the senior class.
SAT: Average MATH: 445; Average VERBAL: 430. Two students took the exam.

TEACHERS

Storey employed 20 teachers in 1989—eight elementary, nine secondary, two special education and one occupational. Their average salary was $27,630. See Figure 3.

All Storey teachers were white.

One elementary teacher and six secondary teachers held a master's degree.

CLASSROOM

Storey operated an elementary and a secondary school in 1989.

On any given school day, an average of 90.8 percent of the students were in attendance.

The average class sizes for the core academic curriculum were:

	HIGH SCHOOL AVERAGE CLASS SIZE		
	1987	1988	1989
English	17.5	16.3	10.8
Mathematics	15.0	12.6	9.3
Science	10.8	12.0	8.8
Social Studies	14.0	15.0	17.0
OVERALL	14.3	13.9	11.1

	JUNIOR HIGH AVERAGE CLASS SIZE		
	1987	1988	1989
English	17.0	15.3	28.3
Mathematics	19.0	16.5	17.3
Science	19.0	23.0	14.0
Social Studies	18.5	18.0	14.8
OVERALL	18.4	17.3	21.6

The elementary student/teacher ratio was 25.

The graduation requirements were (in credits):

English	4	Computer Sci.	0.5
Mathematics	3	Physical Ed.	2.0
Social Studies	3	Health	0.5
Science	2	Electives	7.0
		TOTAL	22

Figure 3

AVERAGE TEACHER SALARIES
1987-1989

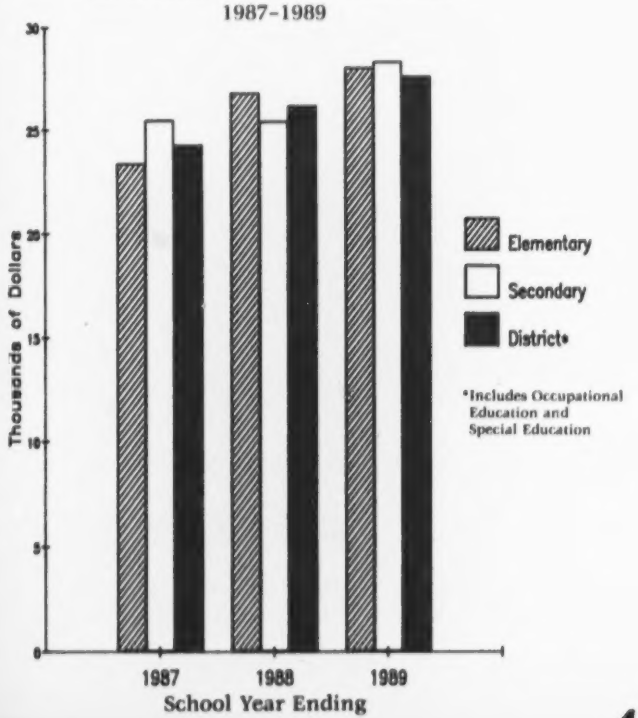


Table 1

NEVADA STANFORD ACHIEVEMENT TEST
School Years 1987-1989

			PERCENTAGE SCORING		
			In Lower Group	In Middle Group	In Upper Group
GRADE 3	Math	1987	5.5	77.8	16.7
		1988	11.8	70.6	17.6
		1989	34.8	56.5	8.7
	Reading	1987	0.0	66.7	33.3
		1988	17.6	58.8	23.6
		1989	26.1	60.9	13.0
	Language	1987	0.0	77.8	22.2
		1988	17.6	58.8	23.6
		1989	26.1	69.6	4.3
GRADE 6	Math	1987	0.0	64.7	35.3
		1988	0.0	48.4	51.6
		1989	16.7	58.3	25.0
	Reading	1987	0.0	58.8	41.2
		1988	0.0	64.5	35.5
		1989	4.2	62.5	33.3
	Language	1987	0.0	76.5	23.5
		1988	3.2	54.8	42.0
		1989	12.5	41.7	45.8

Washoe County School District 1989

A message from Dr. Marvin Moss, Superintendent, Washoe County School District

The Washoe County School District, like other districts in the State of Nevada, is struggling to keep pace with the growing student population. Changes in the ethnic make up of the population, federal and state mandates, and inadequate funding make this a complicated process.

The Business Community has been enlisted to help with these concerns and has made the public aware that many of the problems that schools are asked to handle extend beyond the schools and into the community.

The issues of school dropout and inadequate attendance have been addressed and the successes are gratifying. The combined efforts of teachers, parents, counselors, and the business community have made these efforts a major part of the school-industry-business partnership.

Thanks to dedicated educators and able support staff, the challenges continue to be met with forward-looking programs. The relationship between staff and the governing Board of School Trustees makes for an effective team. Goals and objectives for the next five years have been drafted and have received preliminary approval. These will receive final approval after public review.

FINANCIAL

Washoe received a total of $135,239,420 in General Fund, Debt Service, and Special Revenues in 1989—27.9 percent from state sources, 69.4 percent from local and 2.8 percent from federal.

The cost of operating Washoe's schools was $135,906,205, including $15,385,532 in Debt Service—an average of $3,982 per student, based on a weighted enrollment of 34,134. In addition, Capital Projects cost $25,597,636. Expenditures for School Nutrition were $3,912,158 and revenues for the program were $4,088,116. (See Fiscal Tables on report's back pages.)

STUDENTS

See Figure 1. Washoe's enrollment showed a three-year increase of four percent to 35,183 students in 1989. Elementary (20,301) enrollments increased and secondary (14,670) decreased during that period. There were 212 ungraded students.

Whites accounted for 82 percent of Washoe's enrollment, American Indians and blacks three percent each. Hispanics (eight percent) increased in number by 26 percent over the prior three years and Asians (four percent) by 11 percent.

Some 30 percent of Washoe's 9,769 high school students were enrolled in occupational education courses.

Of Washoe's 2,967 special education students, 76 percent were mainstreamed, 17 percent attended self-contained classrooms and seven percent were in special schools.

Of the 2.08 million lunches served in 1989, 34 percent were free or reduced in price. Some 15 percent of the students qualified for these free/reduced price lunches each month.

STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT

Graduation Rate: 66.9 percent.

Figure 1

STUDENT ENROLLMENT

1987-1989

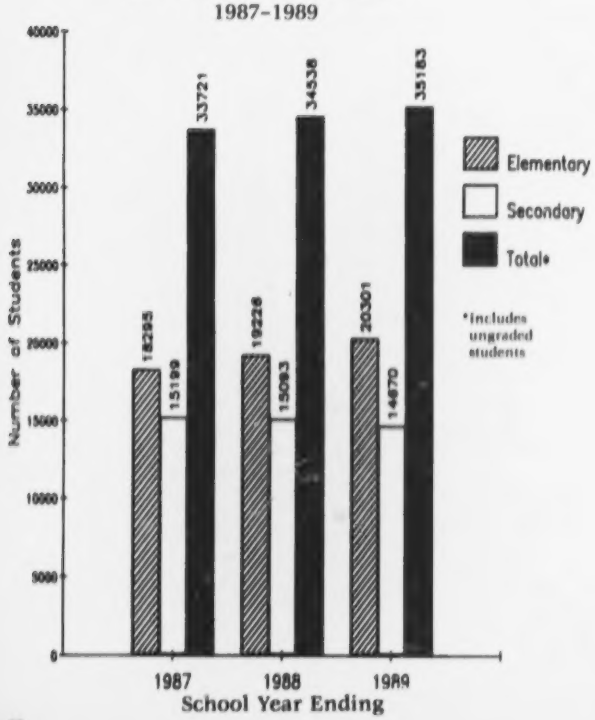
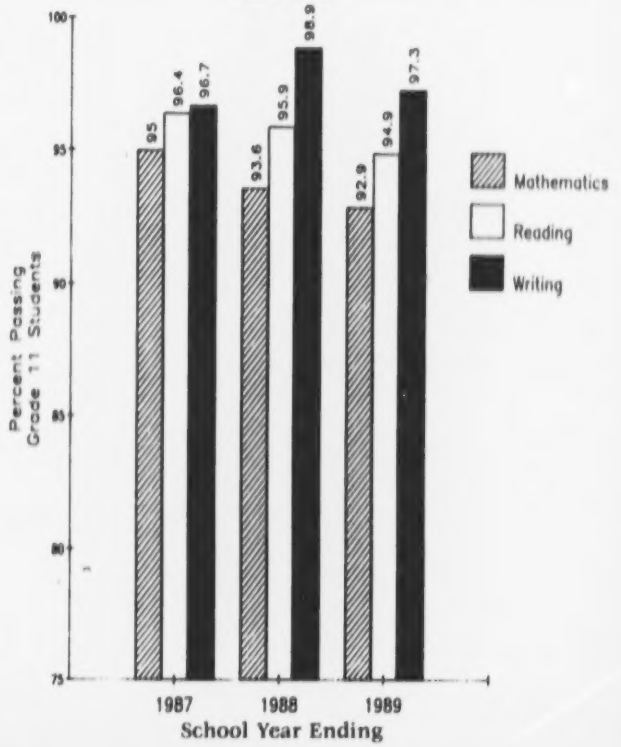


Figure 2

NEVADA HIGH SCHOOL PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION

1987-1989



High School Dropout Rate:

	9th-12th Total	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
Nevada	9.5%	4.9%	8.5%	11.7%	13.1%
Washoe	7.3%	3.4%	5.0%	8.8%	11.7%

Washoe graduated 1,836 students in 1989. Another 147 students were granted adult diplomas and 730 earned a GED certificate.

Nevada High School Proficiency Exams: See Figure 2. A passing score was earned by 84.6 percent of the freshmen in math, 87.6 percent in reading and 95.3 percent in writing. Among the 2,005 juniors tested, 92.9 percent passed in math, 94.9 percent in reading and 97.3 percent in writing.

Stanford Achievement Test: See Table 1. Greater than 90 percent of the third graders passed the three exams. Among the sixth graders, 90.5 percent passed in math, 92.3 percent in reading and 89.3 percent language. Some 2,584 third graders and 2,193 sixth graders took the test.

College Entrance Examinations:
ACT: Average COMPOSITE SCORE: 19.7, up from 19.2 in 1988. A total of 926 seniors took the exam, 38 percent of the senior class.
SAT: Average MATH: 493, up from 488 in 1988; Average VERBAL: 450, down from 454. There were 628 senior examinees, 26 percent of the senior class.

TEACHERS

Washoe employed 1,807 classroom teachers in 1989—924 elementary, 647 secondary, 223 special education and 13 occupational. The average classroom teacher salary was $27,426. See Figure 3.

Of the classroom teachers, 95 percent were white, two percent were Hispanic with American Indians, Asians and blacks each totaling one percent.

Advanced academic degrees were held by 20 percent of the elementary teachers and 34 percent of the secondary teachers.

CLASSROOM

Washoe operated 62 schools in 1989 including ten high schools, nine middle schools, 42 elementary schools and one special school.

On a given school day, 92.3 percent of the enrollment was in attendance, a 3.6 percent increase over the prior year.

The average class sizes for the core academic curriculum were:

(See Average Class Size in Definition of Terms Section.)

	HIGH SCHOOL AVERAGE CLASS SIZE		
	1987	1988	1989
English	26.8	27.1	25.4
Mathematics	28.1	27.6	27.4
Science	27.1	27.3	24.8
Social Studies	28.6	27.9	26.3
OVERALL	27.6	27.4	25.9

	JUNIOR HIGH AVERAGE CLASS SIZE		
	1987	1988	1989
English	25.4	25.9	23.5
Mathematics	25.2	26.3	25.0
Science	25.7	25.8	25.5
Social Studies	27.1	27.2	26.7
OVERALL	25.8	26.3	24.8

The elementary student/teacher ratio was 25.2 in 1989, an increase from 24.6 in 1988.

The graduation requirements remained at (in credits):

English	4	Physical Ed.	2.0
Mathematics	2	Health	0.5
Science	2	Electives	7.5
Social Studies	3		
		TOTAL	21.0

Figure 3

AVERAGE TEACHER SALARIES
1987-1989

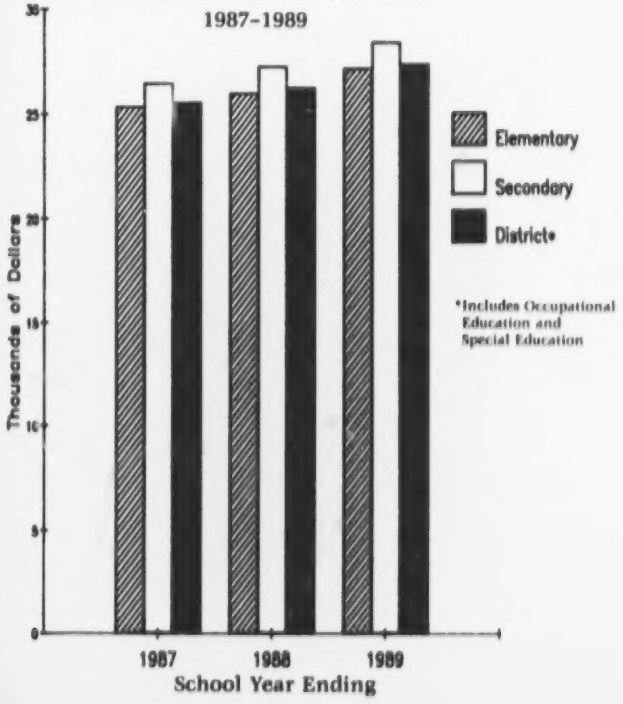


Table 1

NEVADA STANFORD ACHIEVEMENT TEST
School Years 1987-1989

			PERCENTAGE SCORING		
			In Lower Group	In Middle Group	In Upper Group
GRADE 3	Math	1987	8.2	58.8	33.0
		1988	5.3	57.0	37.7
		1989	5.6	53.4	41.0
	Reading	1987	6.7	61.8	31.5
		1988	5.8	60.6	33.6
		1989	5.8	61.0	33.2
	Language	1987	3.1	66.9	30.0
		1988	2.3	66.4	31.3
		1989	2.7	65.6	31.7
GRADE 6	Math	1987	9.7	53.4	36.9
		1988	9.4	55.1	35.5
		1989	10.3	55.8	33.9
	Reading	1987	7.6	52.4	40.0
		1988	5.8	55.4	38.8
		1989	7.3	53.2	39.5
	Language	1987	8.9	57.3	33.8
		1988	8.9	58.2	32.9
		1989	10.1	57.9	32.0

A message from Florindo Mariani, Superintendent, White Pine County School District

The population of White Pine County has shown a three-year increase of 6.8 percent to 9,500 in 1989. The White Pine County School District's weighted enrollment as of September 22, 1989 is 1697.4 reflecting a three-year 24.2 percent increase. Construction of a maximum security prison in the area and the continued increase in the gold mining industry are the major factors which have increased student population.

District revenues will increase somewhat this year due to increased student population. Also, there will be increased funding statewide from legislation on the mining tax. Private industry has not been affected in any manner since 1987. Tourism has increased due to the creation of the newest national park.

The voters of White Pine County authorized a Pay-As-You-Go tax which will allow the School District to complete the following construction and remodeling projects: (1) Construction of a classroom and multi-purpose room at the Lund Elementary School and school building improvements there; (2) Construction of classrooms at Baker School; (3) Construction of a bus service facility; (4) Construction of an administration building; (5) Construction of classrooms, media center, library and lunchroom at Mountain View Elementary School; (6) Remodeling of existing classrooms at Mountain View Elementary School; (7) Construction of an agriculture and carpentry building at White Pine Lund Junior/Senior High School; (8) Renovation of Ruth Elementary School; (9) New construction at White Pine Junior/Senior High School; and (10) Such other capital projects as may be determined from time to time by the Board of School Trustees.

FINANCIAL

White Pine received a total of $7,088,471 in General Fund, Debt Service, and Special Revenues in 1989—63 percent from state sources, 33.5 percent from local and 3.5 percent from federal.

The cost of operating White Pine's schools was $6,655,760, including $165,004 in Debt Service—an average of $4,325 per student, based on a weighted enrollment of 1,538.8. In addition, Capital Projects cost $274,821. Expenditures for School Nutrition were $19,223 and revenues for the program were $16,640. (See Fiscal Tables on report's back pages.)

STUDENTS

See Figure 1. White Pine's enrollment showed a three-year increase of 12 percent to 1,593 students in 1989. Among them were 892 elementary students, 699 secondary and two ungraded students.

Among the students, 85 percent were white, nine percent Hispanic, five percent American Indian and one percent Asian.

There were 174 special education students in 1989, 97 percent were mainstreamed and the remainder were in self-contained classrooms/programs.

Approximately 63 percent of the 7,000 lunches served in 1989 were free or reduced in price. An average of 27 students qualified for these lunches each month.

Figure 1

STUDENT ENROLLMENT

1987–1989

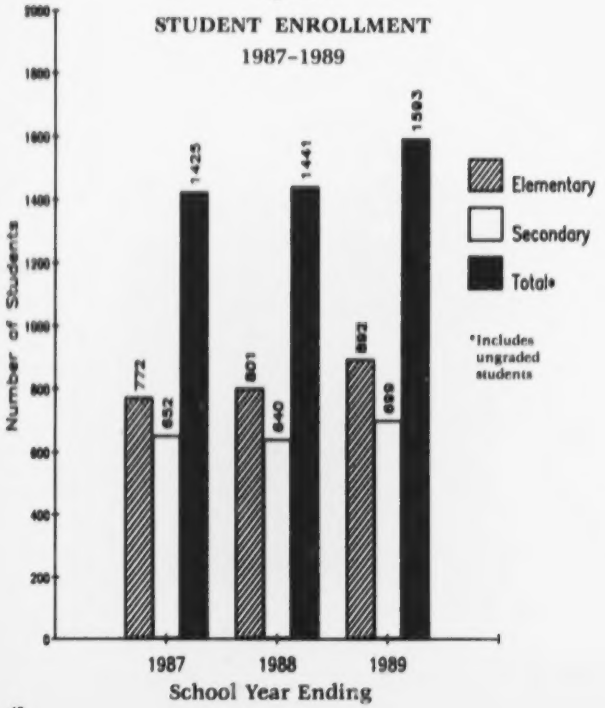
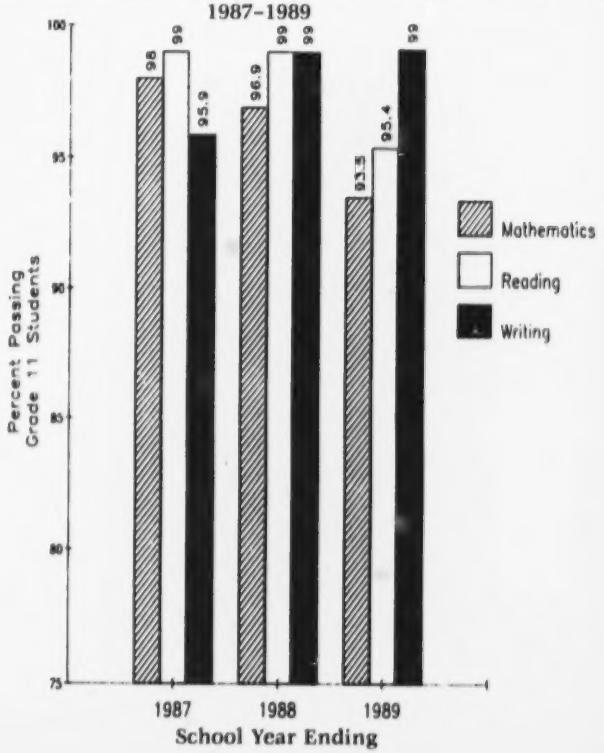


Figure 2

NEVADA HIGH SCHOOL PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION

1987–1989



42-A

STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT

Graduation Rate: 81.5 percent.

High School Dropout Rate:

	9th-12th Total	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
Nevada	9.5%	4.9%	8.5%	11.7%	13.1%
White Pine	4.3%	1.8%	5.5%	4.5%	5.2%

Some 106 seniors graduated in 1989. Some 49 individuals qualified for GED certificates.

Nevada High School Proficiency Exams: See Figure 2. Of the 96 ninth graders, 86.8 percent passed in math, 95.7 percent in reading and 97.1 percent in writing. Passing rates for the 107 juniors were 93.5 percent in math, 95.4 percent in reading and 99.1 percent in writing.

Stanford Achievement Test: See Table 1. Passing rates among the 105 third graders were 83.8 percent in math, 80 percent in reading. Results were unavailable for the third graders on the language test. Greater than 90 percent of the 112 sixth graders who took the exams passed each of the three test sections.

College Entrance Examinations:
ACT: Average COMPOSITE SCORE: 18.2, down from 19.1 in 1988. Some 56 seniors attempted the exam, 49 percent of the senior class.

SAT: Average MATH: 543, up from 501; Average VERBAL: 450, down from 561. Three seniors attempted the exam.

TEACHERS

White Pine employed 86 classroom teachers in 1989—35 elementary, 37 secondary, 11 special education and three occupational. The average 1989 salary was $27,780. See Figure 3.

All of the teachers were white with the exception of one Hispanic.

Some 11 percent of the elementary and 14 percent of the secondary teachers held an advanced academic degree.

CLASSROOM

White Pine operated two high schools, one junior high, and four elementary schools.

An average of 92.4 percent of the students were in daily attendance in 1989.

The average class sizes for the core academic curriculum were:

	HIGH SCHOOL AVERAGE CLASS SIZE		
	1987	1988	1989
English	22.7	17.3	18.6
Mathematics	20.3	16.5	17.9
Science	23.9	18.1	17.6
Social Studies	26.4	23.0	23.8
OVERALL	23.1	18.4	19.0

	JUNIOR HIGH AVERAGE CLASS SIZE		
	1987	1988	1989
English	18.4	14.5	21.9
Mathematics	20.9	22.0	10.0
Science	24.0	25.8	23.0
Social Studies	23.5	23.6	21.5
OVERALL	21.4	20.6	21.2

The elementary student/teacher ratio was 24.1.

The graduation requirements were (in credits):

English	4	Physical Ed.	2.0
Mathematics	2	Health	0.5
Science	2	Humanities	1.0
Social Studies	3	Electives	8.5
		TOTAL	23.0

Figure 3

AVERAGE TEACHER SALARIES

1987-1989

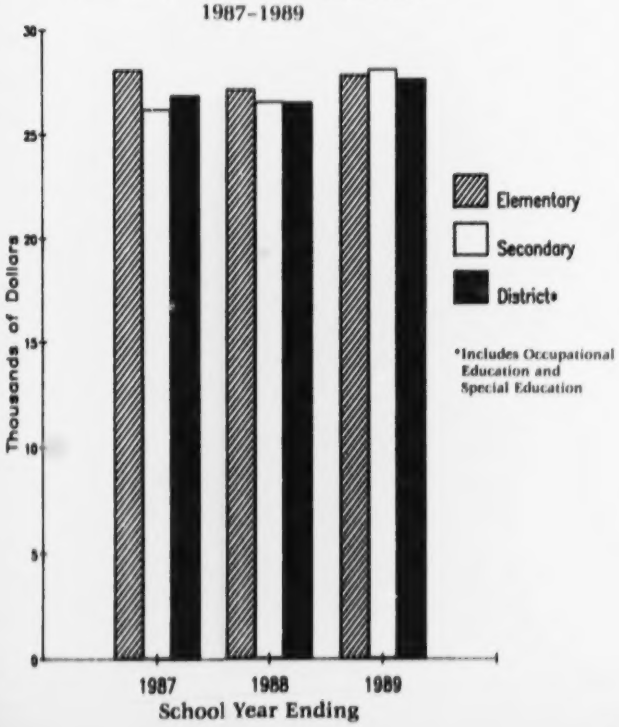


Table 1

NEVADA STANFORD ACHIEVEMENT TEST

School Years 1987-1989

			PERCENTAGE SCORING		
			In Lower Group	In Middle Group	In Upper Group
GRADE 3	Math	1987	6.1	70.4	23.5
		1988	2.0	39.6	58.4
		1989	16.2	53.3	30.5
	Reading	1987	6.0	66.7	27.3
		1988	8.1	55.5	36.4
		1989	20.0	55.2	24.8
	Language	1987	2.4	80.5	17.1
		1988	n/a	n/a	n/a
		1989	n/a	n/a	n/a
GRADE 6	Math	1987	4.1	48.6	47.3
		1988	10.0	54.0	36.0
		1989	2.9	61.8	35.3
	Reading	1987	8.0	56.0	36.0
		1988	7.1	51.5	41.4
		1989	2.7	63.7	33.6
	Language	1987	4.0	59.5	36.5
		1988	6.0	66.0	28.0
		1989	6.6	55.7	37.7

42-B

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

SUMMARY OF SCHOOL DISTRICT FINANCING

For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1987

(All dollar amounts, except the per student averages, are reported in 1,000's;

"Weighted Enrollment" is the total number of students in grades 1 through 12 and 60% of the total number of kindergartners.)

School District:	Carson City	Churchill	Clark	Douglas	Elko	Esmeralda	Eureka	Humboldt	Lander	Lincoln	Lyon	Mineral	Nye	Pershing	Storey	Washoe	White Pine	Total
Weighted Enrollment	*5,392.0*	*2,934.4*	*92,289.8*	*4,239.2*	*4,605.2*	*156.4*	*198.2*	*2,132.8*	*988.2*	*846.8*	*3,250.0*	*1,171.4*	*2,636.4*	*688.6*	*272.2*	*32,693.0*	*1,368.4*	*155,863.0*
Expenditures:																		
Salaries	$13,331	$6,861	$214,397	$10,081	$11,206	$483	$893	$5,472	$2,718	$2,899	$8,156	$3,224	$6,121	$1,702	$844	$72,396	$3,412	$364,197
Benefits	3,120	1,507	45,938	2,217	2,313	107	204	1,141	585	640	1,668	741	1,529	389	186	16,096	718	79,100
Services	956	413	10,240	965	1,978	136	158	422	347	529	527	358	1,116	212	170	5,086	549	24,161
Supplies	1,633	830	18,907	1,413	1,428	156	183	706	342	351	1,171	513	972	274	105	7,996	569	37,549
Property	196	315	6,121	376	450	40	108	226	90	155	569	167	575	74	65	2,366	248	12,140
Other	81	20	922	13	21	9	7	7	5	5	245	9	13	3	2	730	18	2,111
Debt Service	1,391	1,069	18,738	1,745	1,497	0	36	1,145	277	109	1,007	98	1,097	267	86	6,906	165	35,635
Total:	**$20,708**	**$11,015**	**$315,264**	**$16,809**	**$18,894**	**$931**	**$1,590**	**$9,119**	**$4,365**	**$4,688**	**$13,343**	**$5,109**	**$11,424**	**$2,922**	**$1,456**	**$111,576**	**$5,679**	**$554,893**
Average per Student	***$3,818***	***$3,759***	***$3,551***	***$3,926***	***$4,254***	***$7,622***	***$8,168***	***$4,227***	***$4,598***	***$5,651***	***$4,122***	***$4,449***	***$4,172***	***$4,435***	***$5,985***	***$3,427***	***$4,233***	***$3,650***
School Nutrition	645	243	10,242	477	381	60	28	286	60	173	562	114	424	64	2	3,356	0	17,118
Ending Balances & Other Uses	2,692	1,697	54,598	2,855	2,281	485	1,057	1,225	1,240	460	2,096	1,283	1,975	983	395	11,243	1,134	87,700
TOTAL USES OF FUNDS:	**$24,045**	**$12,955**	**$380,104**	**$20,141**	**$21,556**	**$1,476**	**$2,676**	**$10,631**	**$5,664**	**$5,321**	**$16,001**	**$6,507**	**$13,823**	**$3,969**	**$1,855**	**$126,175**	**$6,813**	**$659,711**
Revenues:																		
Local	$10,379	$3,711	$187,820	$10,810	$8,832	$424	$1,742	$4,547	$1,965	$756	$3,930	$1,072	$6,055	$1,355	$595	$73,543	$1,502	$319,036
State	10,039	7,079	133,528	5,805	9,047	599	305	4,282	2,433	3,553	8,621	3,340	4,913	1,609	862	35,425	4,121	235,562
Federal	594	943	10,678	460	952	26	66	552	288	280	599	726	348	115	51	2,359	357	19,394
School Nutrition	564	249	10,891	454	378	34	29	262	54	126	518	92	432	76	2	3,450	0	17,613
Total:	**$21,576**	**$11,982**	**$342,917**	**$17,529**	**$19,209**	**$1,083**	**$2,142**	**$9,642**	**$4,740**	**$4,715**	**$13,668**	**$5,231**	**$11,748**	**$3,155**	**$1,510**	**$114,777**	**$5,980**	**$591,604**
Opening Balances & Other Sources	2,469	974	37,187	2,612	2,347	393	534	988	924	606	2,333	1,276	2,075	814	345	11,398	833	68,107
TOTAL RESOURCES:	**$24,045**	**$12,955**	**$380,104**	**$20,141**	**$21,556**	**$1,476**	**$2,676**	**$10,631**	**$5,664**	**$5,321**	**$16,001**	**$6,507**	**$13,823**	**$3,969**	**$1,855**	**$126,175**	**$6,813**	**$659,711**
Capital Outlay	472	143	34,307	1,162	1,145	0	259	379	142	168	151	0	651	0	121	1,839	214	41,152
Student Transportation	737	707	13,858	1,222	929	139	171	483	146	250	1,080	292	650	153	61	4,314	515	25,707

Notes: *The information on this chart was compiled from the General and Special Revenue Funds along with Food Service and Debt Service Funds.*
The Source of the data is the audited Annual Reports submitted by the School Districts.
The amounts shown for Capital Outlay (Capital Projects and Building & Sites Funds) are not included in the other totals on this chart.
The Student Transportation (Function 2700) amounts are also included in the "Expenditures" at the top of the chart.
The dollar amounts in this chart (with the exception of the per student averages) are reported in 1,000's. The occasional discrepancy in the totals is caused by rounding.

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

SUMMARY OF SCHOOL DISTRICT FINANCING

For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1988

(All dollar amounts, except the per student averages, are reported in 1,000's;

"Weighted Enrollment" is the total number of students in grades 1 through 12 and 60% of the total number of kindergartners.)

School District:	Carson City	Churchill	Clark	Douglas	Elko	Esmeralda	Eureka	Humboldt	Lander	Lincoln	Lyon	Mineral	Nye	Pershing	Storey	Washoe	White Pine	Total
Weighted Enrollment	5,416.6	3,058.8	96,712.8	4,427.4	5,073.6	160.4	225.8	2,325.8	1,054.6	888.2	3,422.2	1,128.8	2,753.0	732.4	294.4	33,429.6	1,395.0	162,499.4
Expenditures:																		
Salaries	$14,340	$7,510	$233,051	$11,080	$12,300	$604	$984	$6,117	$2,937	$3,184	$8,811	$3,422	$6,694	$1,861	$954	$78,248	$3,772	$395,869
Benefits	3,427	1,750	53,752	2,490	2,650	151	218	1,328	635	706	1,918	815	1,655	442	241	18,462	823	91,463
Services	867	468	10,852	1,038	1,722	165	152	437	346	330	556	398	1,014	228	179	4,434	465	23,650
Supplies	1,448	904	19,914	1,600	1,814	190	191	764	387	348	1,326	514	1,131	378	130	8,600	589	40,228
Property	445	385	9,527	419	1,086	73	67	362	232	209	631	52	490	141	96	2,072	129	16,418
Other	61	12	604	16	16	9	8	9	6	8	154	10	15	4	28	233	15	1,206
Debt Service	1,893	942	18,937	2,528	1,423	0	10	1,138	540	114	1,006	97	1,112	270	369	10,271	165	40,816
Total:	**$22,481**	**$11,972**	**$346,637**	**$19,169**	**$21,012**	**$1,192**	**$1,629**	**$10,154**	**$5,083**	**$4,900**	**$14,403**	**$5,308**	**$12,111**	**$3,324**	**$1,998**	**$122,319**	**$5,957**	**$609,650**
Average per Student	*$4,150*	*$3,914*	*$3,584*	*$4,330*	*$4,141*	*$7,432*	*$7,214*	*$4,366*	*$4,820*	*$5,516*	*$4,209*	*$4,703*	*$4,399*	*$4,539*	*$6,788*	*$3,659*	*$4,270*	*$3,752*
% Change from 1987	*8.70%*	*4.12%*	*0.93%*	*10.29%*	*-2.66%*	*-2.49%*	*-11.68%*	*3.29%*	*4.83%*	*-2.39%*	*2.11%*	*5.71%*	*5.44%*	*2.34%*	*13.42%*	*6.77%*	*0.87%*	*2.79%*
School Nutrition	684	300	11,097	573	430	89	46	293	65	198	650	116	567	90	15	3,589	20	18,823
Ending Balances & Other Uses	3,142	1,899	59,877	2,991	2,636	346	1,115	1,408	1,743	463	2,204	770	2,449	993	358	11,537	1,096	95,028
TOTAL USES OF FUNDS:	$26,308	$14,171	$417,612	$22,733	$24,078	$1,627	$2,790	$11,856	$6,891	$5,561	$17,258	$6,194	$15,127	$4,407	$2,371	$137,445	$7,073	$723,500
Revenues:																		
Local	$11,491	$4,296	$207,539	$12,179	$10,515	$468	$1,583	$5,213	$2,739	$868	$4,206	$1,311	$6,541	$1,547	$868	$84,723	$1,777	$357,865
State	10,811	7,370	147,449	6,799	10,297	601	88	4,644	2,566	3,927	9,873	3,034	5,685	1,702	991	35,369	4,077	255,284
Federal	581	642	9,121	365	809	30	69	591	312	160	560	522	298	97	51	2,694	260	17,162
School Nutrition	601	300	11,577	539	453	43	45	266	57	136	561	102	555	83	10	3,689	16	19,033
Total:	**$23,484**	**$12,608**	**$375,686**	**$19,882**	**$22,074**	**$1,142**	**$1,786**	**$10,714**	**$5,674**	**$5,092**	**$15,201**	**$4,969**	**$13,080**	**$3,428**	**$1,921**	**$126,474**	**$6,130**	**$649,344**
Opening Balances & Other Sources	2,824	1,563	41,925	2,851	2,004	485	1,005	1,141	1,217	469	2,057	1,225	2,047	979	450	10,970	943	74,156
TOTAL RESOURCES:	$26,308	$14,171	$417,612	$22,733	$24,078	$1,627	$2,790	$11,856	$6,891	$5,561	$17,258	$6,194	$15,127	$4,407	$2,371	$137,445	$7,073	$723,500
Capital Outlay	3,317	6,914	35,735	6,057	3,201	0	217	237	623	80	131	0	327	0	211	6,123	220	63,395
Student Transportation	971	803	19,834	1,268	1,064	164	121	487	305	288	1,132	214	725	244	152	4,990	460	33,222

Notes: The information on this chart was compiled from the General and Special Revenue Funds along with Food Service and Debt Service Funds.
The Source of the data is the audited Annual Reports submitted by the School Districts.
The amounts shown for Capital Outlay (Capital Projects and Building & Sites Funds) are not included in the other totals on this chart.
The Student Transportation (Function 2700) amounts are also included in the "Expenditures" at the top of the chart.
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NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

SUMMARY OF SCHOOL DISTRICT FINANCING

For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1989

(All dollar amounts, except the per student averages, are reported in 1,000's;

"Weighted Enrollment" is the total number of students in grades 1 through 12 and 60% of the total number of kindergartners.)

School District:	Carson City	Churchill	Clark	Douglas	Elko	Esmeralda	Eureka	Humboldt	Lander	Lincoln	Lyon	Mineral	Nye	Pershing	Storey	Washoe	White Pine	Total
Weighted Enrollment	5,568.2	3,191.6	101,687.6	4,633.2	5,937.4	160.4	243.4	2,448.8	1,276.0	946.8	3,576.0	1,128.8	2,980.8	741.2	294.4	34,134.0	1,538.8	170,487.4
Expenditures:																		
Salaries	$15,674	$8,509	$254,655	$12,364	$14,545	$670	$1,209	$6,814	$3,279	$3,511	$9,448	$3,387	$7,506	$2,058	$1,049	$84,277	$4,175	$433,130
Benefits	3,927	2,109	60,267	3,050	3,346	202	299	1,547	749	848	2,213	873	1,959	519	248	21,305	959	104,420
Services	974	613	10,359	1,013	2,355	198	179	518	449	369	764	364	1,174	258	234	4,161	383	24,365
Supplies	1,686	963	22,539	1,673	2,574	173	270	806	440	448	1,574	454	1,141	408	131	8,428	674	44,383
Property	554	243	8,963	392	1,639	17	151	284	718	230	783	72	556	60	80	2,080	261	17,085
Other	133	15	632	16	21	2	7	10	9	7	118	10	24	20	51	270	39	1,385
Debt Service	1,885	937	19,579	2,525	1,256	0	0	1,136	536	174	1,008	87	991	268	365	15,386	165	46,299
Total:	$24,834	$13,389	$376,993	$21,033	$25,736	$1,262	$2,117	$11,116	$6,181	$5,588	$15,908	$5,248	$13,352	$3,591	$2,159	$135,906	$6,656	$671,066
Average per Student	$4,460	$4,195	$3,707	$4,540	$4,335	$7,869	$8,696	$4,539	$4,844	$5,902	$4,449	$4,649	$4,479	$4,845	$7,332	$3,982	$4,325	$3,936
% Change from 1988	7.47%	7.18%	3.43%	4.85%	4.68%	5.88%	20.54%	3.96%	0.50%	7.00%	5.70%	-1.15%	1.82%	6.74%	8.01%	8.83%	1.29%	4.90%
Food Service	722	421	13,588	778	620	93	53	329	78	206	626	130	676	93	52	3,912	19	22,396
Ending Balances & Other Uses	3,321	2,352	60,561	3,628	2,859	285	1,155	1,849	1,767	461	2,168	776	3,914	1,251	218	10,758	1,415	98,738
TOTAL USES OF FUNDS:	$28,877	$16,161	$451,143	$25,438	$29,215	$1,640	$3,324	$13,294	$8,026	$7,158	$18,702	$6,154	$17,942	$4,935	$2,428	$150,577	$8,090	$792,200
Revenues:																		
Local	$12,488	$4,794	$231,074	$13,312	$13,039	$566	$2,412	$6,197	$2,477	$898	$4,515	$1,462	$8,617	$1,997	$937	$93,853	$2,371	$401,009
State	11,673	8,330	158,939	7,674	12,192	643	109	4,710	3,343	4,486	10,995	3,230	5,780	1,694	993	37,670	4,465	276,924
Federal	762	754	11,982	706	973	43	91	689	374	238	691	645	450	161	59	3,716	252	22,586
Food Service	616	370	14,075	698	598	43	45	311	67	134	562	105	619	54	32	4,088	17	22,433
Total:	$25,539	$14,248	$416,070	$22,389	$26,801	$1,294	$2,657	$11,907	$6,261	$5,756	$16,763	$5,441	$15,466	$3,907	$2,020	$139,328	$7,105	$722,952
Opening Balances & Other Sources	3,338	1,913	35,073	3,049	2,414	346	668	1,386	1,765	1,402	1,940	713	2,476	1,028	408	11,249	985	69,248
TOTAL RESOURCES:	$28,877	$16,161	$451,143	$25,438	$29,215	$1,640	$3,324	$13,294	$8,026	$7,158	$18,702	$6,154	$17,942	$4,935	$2,428	$150,577	$8,090	$792,200
Capital Outlay	3,285	854	39,100	657	1,562	6	382	159	2,153	147	745	0	711	0	3,031	25,598	275	78,663
Student Transportation	902	638	19,369	1,274	1,479	148	162	458	204	360	1,209	223	850	206	146	5,471	594	33,693

Notes: *The information on this chart was compiled from the General and Special Revenue Funds along with Food Service and Debt Service Funds.*
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Graphic Design, Janine Sprout
Photography, Roland Armstrong